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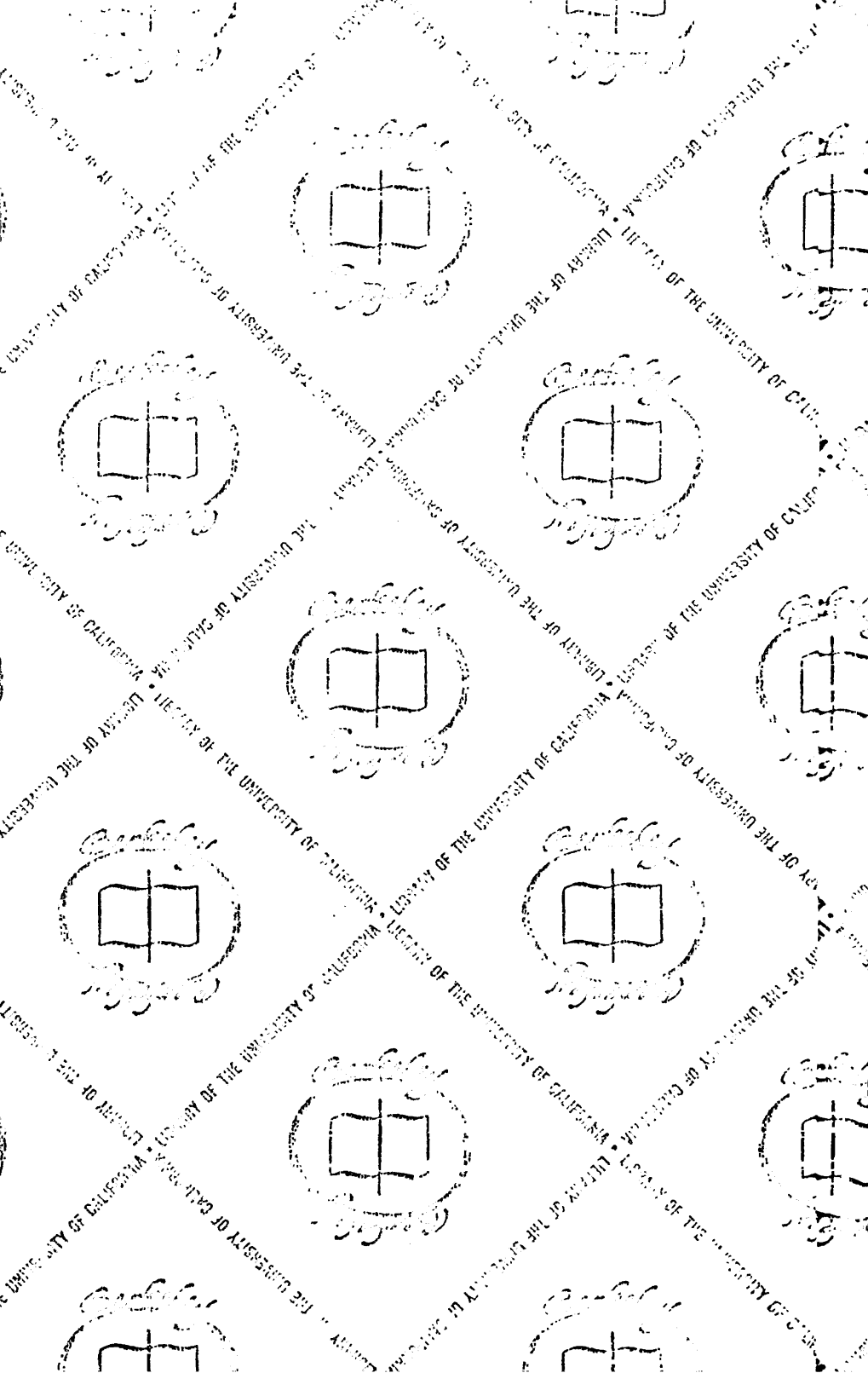
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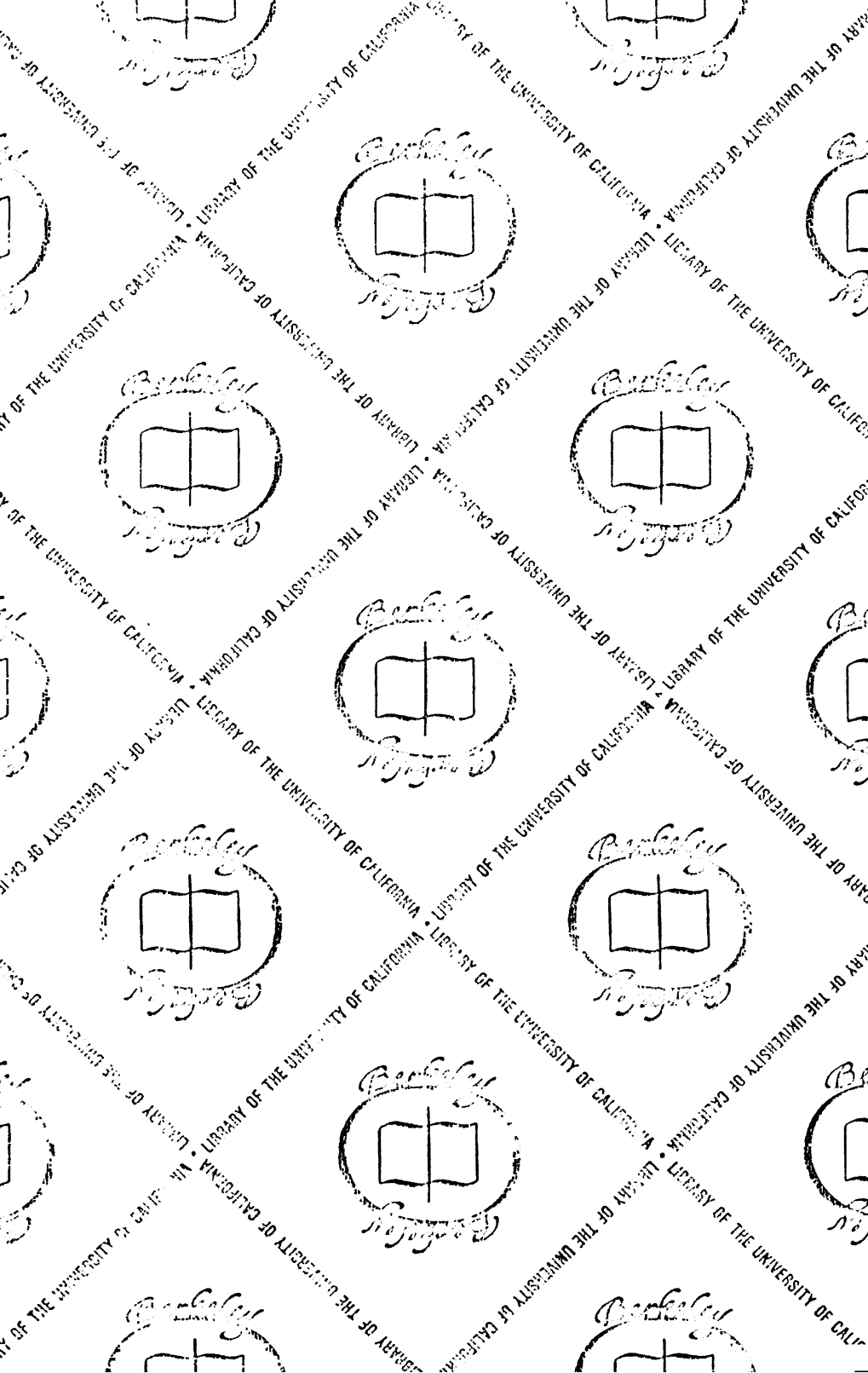
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PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
Louisiana Historical Society

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

VOLUME VI :: :: :: 1912

CENTENNIAL
NUMBER

NEW ORLEANS
THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1912

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vols 5-8



*The Louisiana Historical Society
requests the honour of the presence of*

THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA

at the

*Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary
of the Admission of Louisiana as a*

State into the United States

to be held in the City of New Orleans

April the thirtieth

Nineteen hundred and twelve

Alce Fortier
President



PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
Louisiana Historical Society

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

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THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1912





PROFESSOR ALCÉE FORTIER.



LOUISIANA CENTENNIAL MEDAL.



CELEBRATION OF THE LOUISIANA CENTENNIAL.

INTRODUCTION.

The Louisiana Historical Society, desiring to preserve in fitting form a memorial of the history of the State and to foster among the people a pride in that history, has promoted and successfully conducted appropriate public celebrations of several important events. We desire to present herewith a record of the celebration of the centennial of Louisiana's admission as a State of the Union.

At a meeting of the Society, Dec. 21, 1909, Mr. W. O. Hart moved that the President appoint a committee of five to provide ways and means and present a plan for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Louisiana's admission to the Union. The motion prevailed, and the following were appointed members of this committee: Messrs. H. Garland Dupré, Chairman; W. O. Hart, T. P. Thompson, Charles T. Soniat, Prof. A. T. Prescott, John Dymond, Sr., and Martin Behrman. As a result of their efforts, the General Assembly of the State passed the following Act:

ACT. NO. 107. HOUSE BILL NO. 56. AN ACT.

To provide for the proper celebration, on April 30th, 1912, of the Centennial Anniversary of the Admission of Louisiana as a State, and making appropriation therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that the Louisiana Historical Society be authorized to adopt a program of ceremonies, fitting the dignity of the State and the importance of the event for a proper celebration on April 30th, 1912, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Admission of Louisiana as a State of this Union; that the program prepared by the said Society be submitted to the Governor in due course for his approval, and that the arrangements for and charge of the celebration be confided to said Society.



SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be requested to take the proper steps to secure the co-operation of the United States Government in said celebration, so that by national participation in and commemoration thereof by the National Government, said celebration shall be made worthy of the occasion; that the Governor of this State be requested to invite the Governors of all the States and Territories of the United States to attend said celebration and to send other representatives to participate therein, and that invitations through their Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington be extended to the Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, as well as to the twenty other Republics of America.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That said celebration shall take place in the City of New Orleans, which was the capital of the State when it was admitted to the Union in 1812, and that said Society extend invitations to the proper officials in each Parish, and incorporated city and town of the State to be present and participate in the exercises.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That in connection with said celebration, said Society be authorized to publish a history thereof, and that a copy of same, through the Superintendent of Public Education, be sent to every public school in the State.

SECTION 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That to assist in defraying the expenses of said celebration, that the sum of \$500.00 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds of the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, same to be paid to the Louisiana Historical Society upon the warrant of its President, approved by the Governor.

H. G. DUPRE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

P. M. LAMBREMONT,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved: July 1, 1910.

J. Y. SANDERS,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,

Secretary of State.

In addition to the sum offered by the State, the City of New Orleans agreed to supply a like amount. Though the funds in sight were obviously inadequate to any fitting celebration of so important an event, the President of the Society was not discouraged, but in due season appointed a larger committee to prepare for the celebration. This committee, whose membership is given below, assembled for its first regular meeting on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1911, in the rooms of the Society at the Cabildo, and continued to meet there at frequent regular intervals, discussing and preparing for the celebration. The serious difficulty of lack of funds continued to embarrass the committee until a special appeal was made by the subcommittee on finance to the Board of Liquidation, through Messrs. T. P. Thompson and W. O. Hart, and Governor J. Y. Sanders. An ample fund was provided for the committee's use (\$5,000), and those interested in the history of the State should appreciate the efforts of the committee on finance.

The committee had felt confident that, in one way or another, the people of the State would help them in their patriotic work. Accordingly, plans for the celebration had been made in accord with the dignity of the State. Formal invitations were sent to all historical and learned societies, to Governors, and to other distinguished persons to assist in the celebration. Special invitations were sent to President Taft and to the Governors of States carved out of the Louisiana Purchase, to Chief Justice White, as a distinguished son of Louisiana, to His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, to Ambassadors and Ministers representing foreign powers at Washington. It was especially the aim of the committee to enlist the interest and if possible to secure the attendance of representatives from Great Britain, Spain, France, and the countries of our sister continent, and of the Governors of those States most closely associated with the history of Louisiana. It will be impossible to record in detail the cordial responses received from all sources. But the committee desire to express appreciation of the generous interest shown in this notable anniversary, and to return thanks.

Perhaps a few selections from the letters and telegrams received may serve to indicate the scope of the committee's work in this field.

In reply to an invitation to deliver an address at the celebration, Chief Justice White wrote to Professor Fortier: "It certainly



is a tempting offer and one which it would give me infinite pleasure to accept, but I fear I am under the necessity of saying I cannot do so Thank the Society for me, will you not, and tell them how deeply I regret the situation. If when the time comes I am free to go to Louisiana, I shall certainly do so for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies."

President Taft wrote to Hon. H. Garland Dupré, through whom the invitation was extended: "I have yours of March 21st, together with the invitation by the State of Louisiana, asking me to be present at the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the admission of Louisiana as a State into the United States . . . I regret that it will be impossible for me to be present, but I shall be very glad, before the occasion arises, to designate some one to represent me."

Speaker Champ Clark wrote to Professor Fortier: "It would give me a great deal of pleasure indeed to accept your very courteous and cordial invitation to be present and deliver an address on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union. It was a great event indeed in our history, as she was the first State west of the Great River. But I can not accept your invitation. The Democrats have given me the highest place within their gift to confer, the highest that any Democrat has held in fifteen years, the second highest in the Government, and I must stay here and discharge the functions of my office Regretting that I can not be with you, and hoping that you will have a great and a satisfactory celebration, and that the State of Louisiana will exist long enough to celebrate scores and scores of centennials," etc."

President Theodore Roosevelt wrote: "I wish it were possible for my friends to realize my position, not for my own sake, but because then they would understand just why it is that I cannot accept all the invitations which come to me Greatly though I appreciate an invitation from such a body as the one you represent, it really is not possible for me to accept. I cannot undertake anything further of any kind or sort now. I am very sorry."

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, unable to attend, requested Archbishop Blenk to represent him at the ceremonies. Governor David R. Francis expressed his regret at being unable to deliver an address. Hon. Charles Francis Adams, invited to respond to the





GOVERNOR
W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.



toast, "The Historical Societies of the United States," wrote to Mr. W. O. Hart: "I regret extremely that this flattering invitation should have reached me at so late a date. I have been absent from home for the last ten days, and your letter arrived during that absence I pray you to accept my excuses, as also my assurance that I am greatly flattered by your invitation."

The Mayor of Quebec, Hon. Napoleon Drouin, writes a long and interesting letter, of which we may reproduce only a few phrases here: "Je ne puis assez vous remercier de l'honneur que vous m'avez fait en m'invitant à prendre part à cette démonstration organisée par votre Société Et c'est avec un véritable chagrin que je me vois forcé de renoncer au plaisir d'aller participer à vos réjouissances patriotiques Quelle que soit la distance entre la nouvelle Orléans et Québec, nous sentons en ces jours que la voix du sang parle au-dedans de nous,—qu'elle nous émeut,—qu'elle éveille en nos esprits et en nos coeurs le même sentiment; celui d'une parenté, d'une fraternité que n'ont pu affaiblir, encore moins faire oublier, ni les vicissitudes du temps, ni les déchirements de la séparation. C'est le Québec des anciens jours qui vous parle aujourd'hui par ma voix, et ce salut chaleureux et fraternel que je vous envoie, il part de Québec, de cette vieille capitale de la Nouvelle-France, qui fut pendant un siècle et demi le coeur et le centre vital d l'Empire colonial français rêvé par François I et Henri IV, ébauché par Louis XIV, et perdu par Louis XV, et qui embrassait les vallées immenses du St. Laurent, des Grands Lacs, de la Belle Rivière et du Mississippi."

Ambassador J. J. Jusserand, expressing his regret at not being able to attend, and appointing M. Francastel to represent him, wrote to Professor Fortier:

"Veuillez croire a mon très vif regret de n'être pas auprès de vous dans une si mémorable occasion. Le souvenir du charmant accueil que j'ai reçu des Louisianais lors de mon récent passage à la Nouvelle Orléans et lors de vos fêtes de 1903 avive mon regret de ne pas assister à des cérémonies dont je prévois l'intérêt et la beauté et qui, placées sous votre direction, sont dans les meilleures mains qui se puissent imaginer."

Space alone precludes further quotations from the courteous letters sent by prominent officials and others, many of them of great interest. But the selection made from the letters of some who



could not attend, with the mention of distinguished guests in a later part of the record, must suffice. The committee again return thanks to all for the co-operation which made possible a very successful celebration.

As the time for the celebration approached, the features of the programme took on more definite shape. Through the activity of our representatives in Congress, especially Hon. H. Garland Dupré, three warships, the "Nebraska," "New Hampshire," and "Petrel," with the revenue cutter "Windom," were in the harbor. With the men from these vessels and from the Federal troops at the Barracks in addition to State troops and other organizations, a military parade of imposing dimensions was arranged for and successfully carried out, the details being in the hands of a sub-committee. The impressive ceremonies at the Cabildo, with addresses by the President's representative, Secretary of State Knox, by Governor Brewer, of Mississippi, by Professor Fortier, and others, will be best recorded in the text of these addresses, for the most part given in full below. The enthusiasm of the vast crowd for the raising of the flag in Jackson Square by Miss Claiborne, descendant of the first Governor, unfortunately interrupted the pleasant address of Governor Brewer; but as he accepted so graciously apologies for the interruption at the time, we feel sure he will accept a renewed apology at this time.

The more purely social features of the programme were an elaborate banquet, report of which is given below, and a tour through the old quarter of the city on Wednesday, in which the guests were under the experienced guidance of Mr. T. P. Thompson, Professor Fortier, and other members of the Society, followed by an automobile ride to Chalmette and to other places of interest. Our thanks are due to Mr. Harry Sellers, committee on carriages, and to those who kindly offered the use of their automobiles for the occasion.

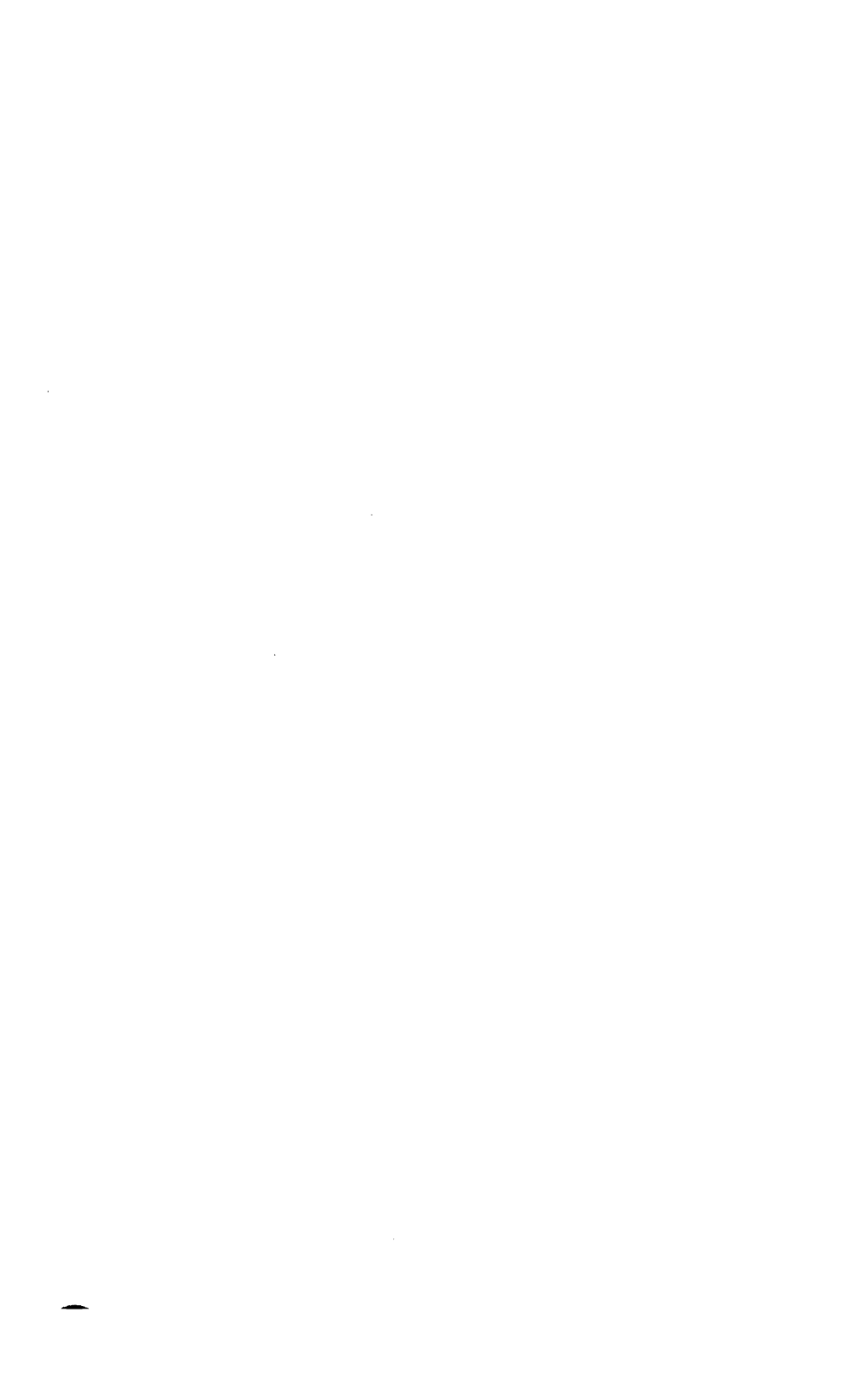
Mayor Behrman, Commissioner Pujol, Superintendent Gwinn, who had charge of the participation of the school children in the contest for a handsome medal offered by Judge Gunby, these and other public officials deserve the thanks of the committee for their assistance and co-operation.

The account of the parade, ceremonies at the Cabildo, and banquet at the Grunewald Hotel, was written by Mr. James M. Augustin, assistant secretary of the committee.





JACQUES P. VILLERÉ.



OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF THE

GENERAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

IN CHARGE OF CELEBRATING

THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADMISSION OF LOUISIANA
AS A STATE IN THE UNION.

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CHARLES T. SONIAT.....	Vice-Chairman
W. O. HART.....	Treasurer
CHARLES G. GILL.....	Secretary
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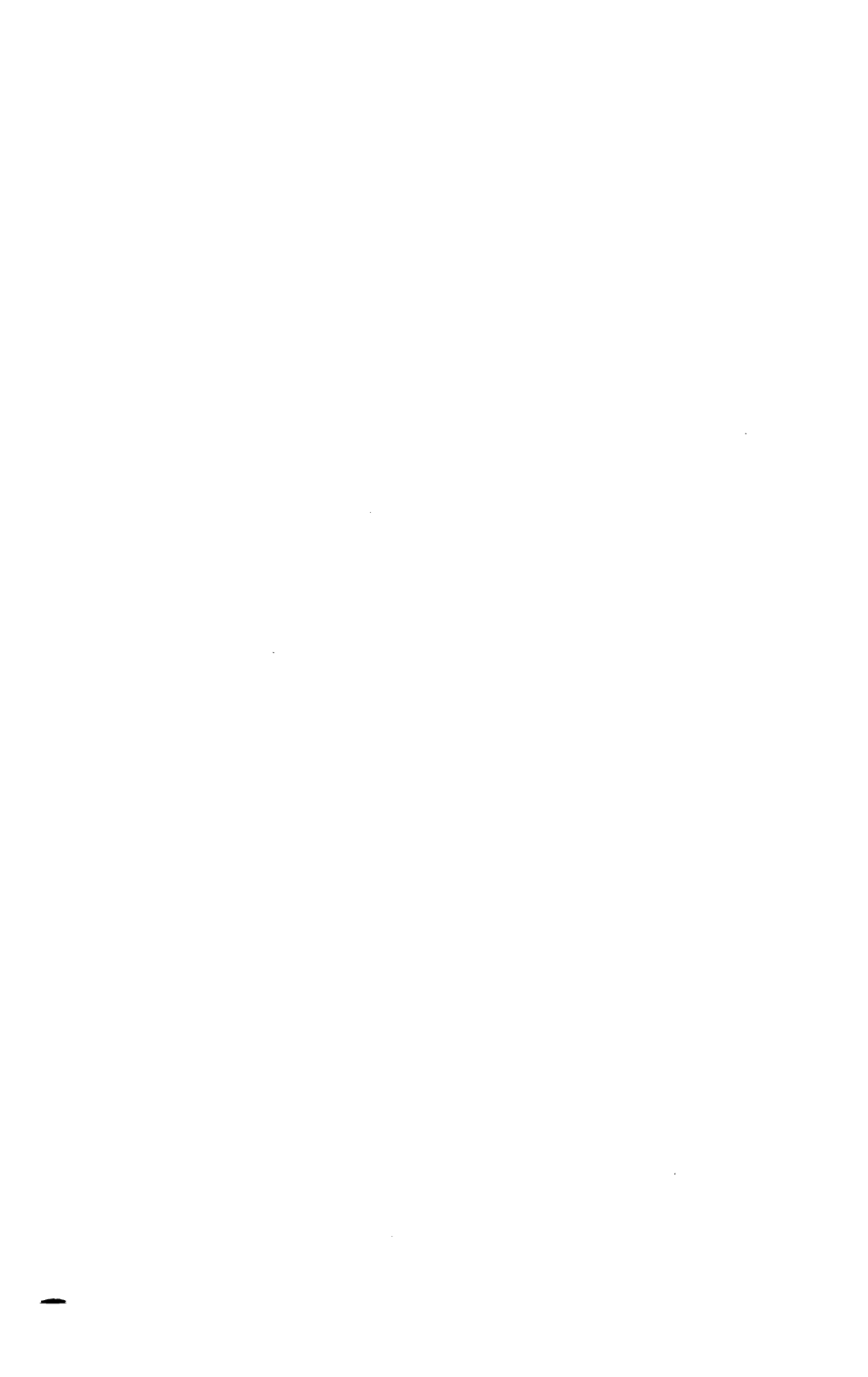
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John F. Couret,	U. S. A.;	M. B. Trezevant,
Dr. E. B. Craighead,	George Koppel,	W. J. Waguespack,
Capt. Charles H. Dan-	Dr. L. G. LeBeuf,	Prof. M. J. White,
forth, U. S. A.;	Alfred Livaudais,	Capt. T. J. Woodward,
Hon. H. Garland Dupré,	Dr. E. S. Lewis,	Col. Elmer E. Wood.
John Dymond, Sr.,	Jas. J. McLoughlin,	
Justin F. Denechaud,	H. Gibbes Morgan, Jr.	

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JOHN F. COURET.....	Treasurer	
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Edgar H. Bright,	John B. Legier, Jr.,	William Agar.
T. S. Wilkinson,	J. B. Levert,	



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	W. O. Hart.	

GENEALOGY.**COL. H. J. DE LA VERGNE, Chairman.**

Gaspar Cusachs,	J. J. Rochester.
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Prof. Pierce Butler,	Col. A. T. Prescott,	Judge A. A. Gunby.

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Robert Glenk,	Joseph A. Breaux,	Alfred Livaudais.

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	Charles F. Claiborne.	

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H. M. Gill,	William Beer,	Prof. Alcée Fortier.

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George Koppel,	George Augustin,	Henry Renshaw,
Gaspar Cusachs,	Hon. Alex Pujol,	Maj. N. E. Baumgarden.

RECEPTION.

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Officers and Members of the General Committee are Members of the Reception Committee.

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Pierce Butler,

Robert Glenk,
L. E. Bentley,
H. M. Gill.

J. F. Denechaud,
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L. E. Bentley,
H. J. de la Vergne.

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W. O. Hart,
Gen. A. Perrilliat.

W. J. Gahan,

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Prof. J. M. Gwinn,
Ex-Governor N. C. Blanchard.

Hon. F. P. Stubbs,

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WM. BEER, Chairman.

T. P. Thompson,

Prof. M. J. White,

Prof. Pierce Butler.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CALLED, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1811.

Constitution Adopted, January 22nd, 1812.

JULIEN POYDRAS, President.

J. D. DEGOUTIN BELLECHASSE,

J. BLANQUE,

T. J. LEBRETON D'ORGENOY,

MGRE. GUICHARD,

S. HENDERSON,

DENIS DELARONDE,

F. LIVAUDAIS,

B. MARIGNY,

THOMAS URQUHART,

JACQUES VILLERE,

JOHN WATKINS,

SAMUEL WINTER,

Of the County of Orleans.

JAMES BROWN,

JEAN NOEL DESTREHAN,

ALEXANDER LABRANCHE,

Of the German Coast.

MICHEL CANTRELLE,

J. M. REYNAUD,

GENEZEI ROUSSIN,

Of the County of Acadia.

AMANT HERBERT,

WILLIAM WIKOFF, JR.,

Of the County of Iberville.

WILLIAM GOFORTH,

BELA HUBBARD, JR.,

PIERRE BEAUCHET ST. MARTIN,

H. S. THIBODAUX,

Of the County of Lafourche.

S. HIRIAT,

Of the County of Pointe Coupee.

R. HALL,

LEVI WELLS,

THOS. F. OLIVIER,

Of the County of Rapides.

P. BOISSIER,

J. PRUD'HOMME,

Of the County of Natchitoches.

JAMES DUNLAP,

DAVID B. MORGAN,

Of the County of Concordia.

HENRY BRY,

Of the County of Ouachita.

ALLAN B. MAGRUDER,

D. J. SUTTON,

JOHN THOMPSON,

Of the County of Opelousas.

LOUIS DE BLANC,

HENRY JOHNSON,

W. C. MAQUILLE,

CHAS. OLIVIER,

ALEXANDER PORTER,

Of the County of Attakapas.

ELIGIUS FROMENTIN,

Secretary of the Convention.

The Convention was Held in the Tremoulet House, situated at the
Corner of St. Peter and Levee Streets.

CONSTITUTIONS OF LOUISIANA.

1812—	Convention Called, November 4, 1811...	Adjourned, January 28, 1812
1845—	" " August 5, 1844.....	" May 14, 1845
1852—	" " July 5, 1852.....	" July 31, 1852
1861—	" " January 23, 1861.. ..	" March 26, 1861
1864—	" " April 6, 1864.....	" July 23, 1864
1868—	" " November 23, 1867...	" March 9, 1868
1879—	" " April 21, 1879.....	" July 23, 1879
1898—	" " February 8, 1898....	" May 12, 1898

By Act of Congress of April 8, 1812, Louisiana was admitted into the
Union, to take effect April 30, 1812.

The first Legislature under the Constitution of 1812 assembled June 27, 1812.

The first officials of the State of Louisiana were:

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor.
 JULIEN POYDRAS, President of the Senate.
 P. B. ST. MARTIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 J. MONTEGUT, Treasurer.
 L. B. MACARTY, Secretary of State.
 T. B. ROBERTSON, Representative in Congress.
 A. B. MAGRUDER, J. N. DESTREHAN (Declined), and THOS. POSEY,
 United States Senators.
 HALL, MATHEWS and DERBIGNY, Judges of the Supreme Court.

GOVERNORS OF LOUISIANA.

FRENCH.

1699—Iberville, <i>Founder.</i>	1726—Perier.
1699—Sauvole.	1733—Bienville.
1701—Bienville.	1743—Vaudreuil.
1713—Lamothe-Cadillac.	1753—Kerlerec.
1717—De l'Epinay.	1763—D'Abbadie.
1718—Bienville.	1765—Aubry.
1724—Boisbriant, <i>ad interim.</i>	1803—Laussat, <i>Colonial Prefect.</i>

SPANISH.

1765—Ulloa.	1791—Carondelet.
1769—O'Reilly.	1797—Gayoso de Lemos.
1769—Unzaga.	1799—Casa Calvo.
1776—Galvez.	1801—Salcedo.
1785—Miro.	

AMERICAN.

1803—Wm. C. C. Claiborne.	1862—George F. Shepley.
1812—Wm. C. C. Claiborne.	1864—Henry W. Allen.
1816—Jacques P. Villere.	1864—Michael Hahn.
1820—Thos. B. Robertson.	1865—J. Madison Wells.
1824—Henry S. Thibodeaux.	1867—Benj. F. Flanders.
1824—Henry Johnson.	1868—Joshua Baker.
1828—Pierre Derbigny.	1868—Henry C. Warmouth.
1829—Armand Beauvais.	1873—John McEnery, <i>de jure.</i>
1930—Jacques Dupre.	1873—W. P. Kellogg, <i>de facto.</i>
1831—Andrew B. Roman.	1877—Francis T. Nicholls.
1835—Edward D. White.	1880—Louis T. Wiltz.
1839—Andrew E. Roman.	1881—Samuel D. McEnery.
1843—Alexander Mouton.	1888—Francis T. Nichols.
1846—Isaac Johnson.	1892—Murphy J. Foster.
1850—Joseph Walker.	1900—W. W. Heard.
1853—Paul O. Hebert.	1904—Newton C. Blanchard.
1856—Robt. C. Wickliffe.	1908—J. Y. Sanders.
1860—Thos. O. Moore.	1912—L. E. Hall.

**CELEBRATION, BY THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVER-
SARY OF THE ADMISSION OF LOUISIANA
INTO THE UNION OF STATES.**

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL THIRTIETH, 1912.

THE PROGRAMME.

10:30 A. M.—Carriages with guests, escorted by committee, leave hotels.

11:00 A. M.—Reception at Mayor's parlor of guests and general committee; welcome by Mayor and Governor.

12:15 P. M.—Carriages will convey guests, State and city officials and committee to warships at head of Jackson avenue, leaving City Hall at 12:15.

1:45 P. M.—Guests, including officers of war vessels and officials, escorted by reception committee, will re-assemble in front of the City Hall, at 1:45 P. M. to join parade.

NOTE—Carriages will be at constant service of guests from 10:30 A. M. Each carriage will be under control of a committee member.

2:00 P. M.—Military Parade: Governor and staff, Mayor and members of City Council, guests and committee will join parade at Lafayette Square, at 2:00 p. m., and proceed up St. Charles to Lee Statue, down Camp to Canal, to Rampart, to Chartres, to Cabildo.

3:00 P. M.—Review of parade from Cabildo and grand stand; guests, speakers and committee.

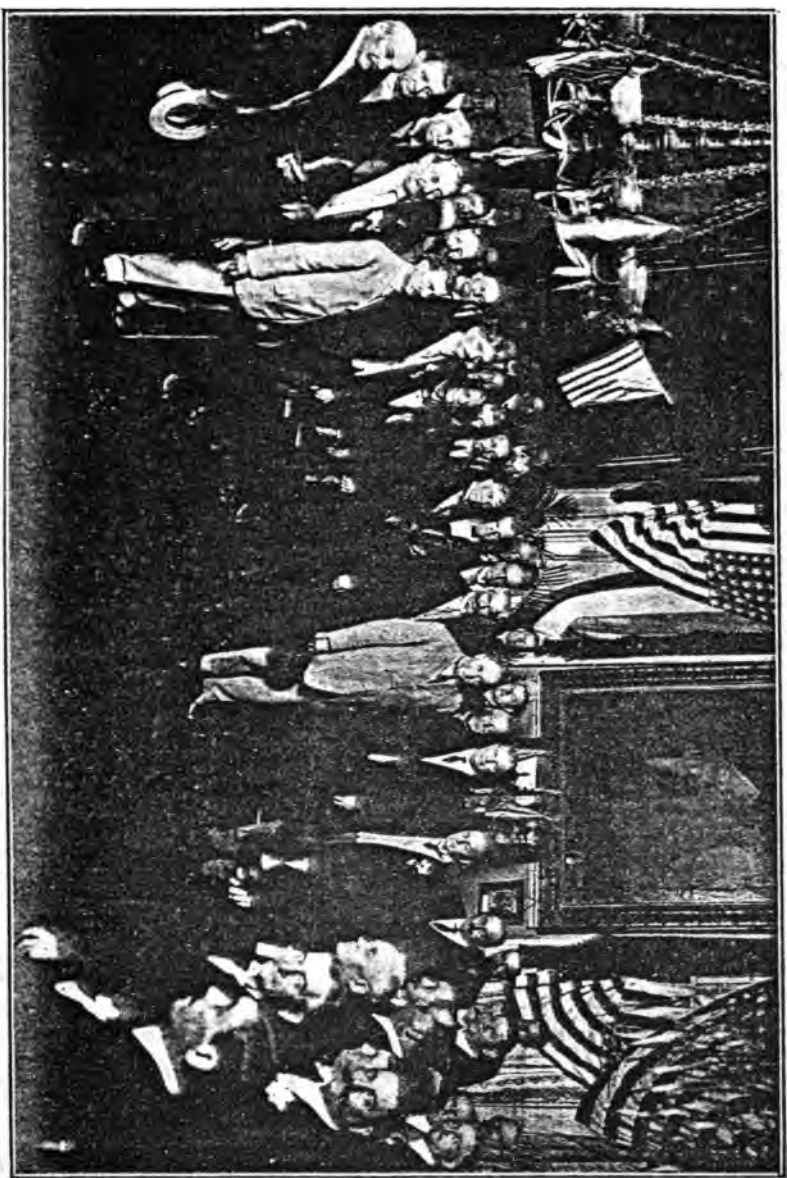
His Excellency, Gov. J. Y. Sanders, presiding.

Invocation—Most Rev. James H. Blenk, Archbishop of New Orleans.

Address of Welcome—Gov. Sanders.

Welcome to City of New Orleans—Mayor Martin Behrman.

Address—Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, representing the President.



RECEPTION IN THE MAYOR'S PARLOR.



Oration—Dr. Alcée Fortier, president Louisiana Historical Society.

Song—"Louisiana," by school children.

Address—"Sister States," Gov. Earl Brewer, of Mississippi.

Flag Raising—By Miss Clarisse Claiborne, great-granddaughter of first State Governor, in Jackson Square (Place d'Armes), United States colors of 1812.

Song—"Stars and Stripes," by school children.

Salute—By Washington Artillery.

Prize Essay—"Louisiana," by Miss Emily Dinwiddie. Presentation, Judge A. A. Gunby.

Song—"Dixie," by school children assembled in square.

Benediction—Rev. R. F. Coupland, D. D.

5:00 P. M.—Official opening Louisiana State Museum of History and Commerce; Cabildo and Presbytère.

8:00 P. M.—Banquet in Gold Room, Hotel Grunewald.

Wednesday (noon).—Assembling at Grunewald Hotel of Reception Committee and guests. Walk through the "Vieux Carré." Stop at the Cabildo and Presbytère and State Museum Buildings. Automobile ride from the United States Mint to Chalmette Battle Ground, returning via Delgado Museum, City Park, Carrollton, Audubon Park, Tulane University, Loyola College, and down St. Charles Avenue to hotels.

PROCLAMATIONS OF GOVERNOR AND MAYOR.**Executive Department, State of Louisiana.****PROCLAMATION.**

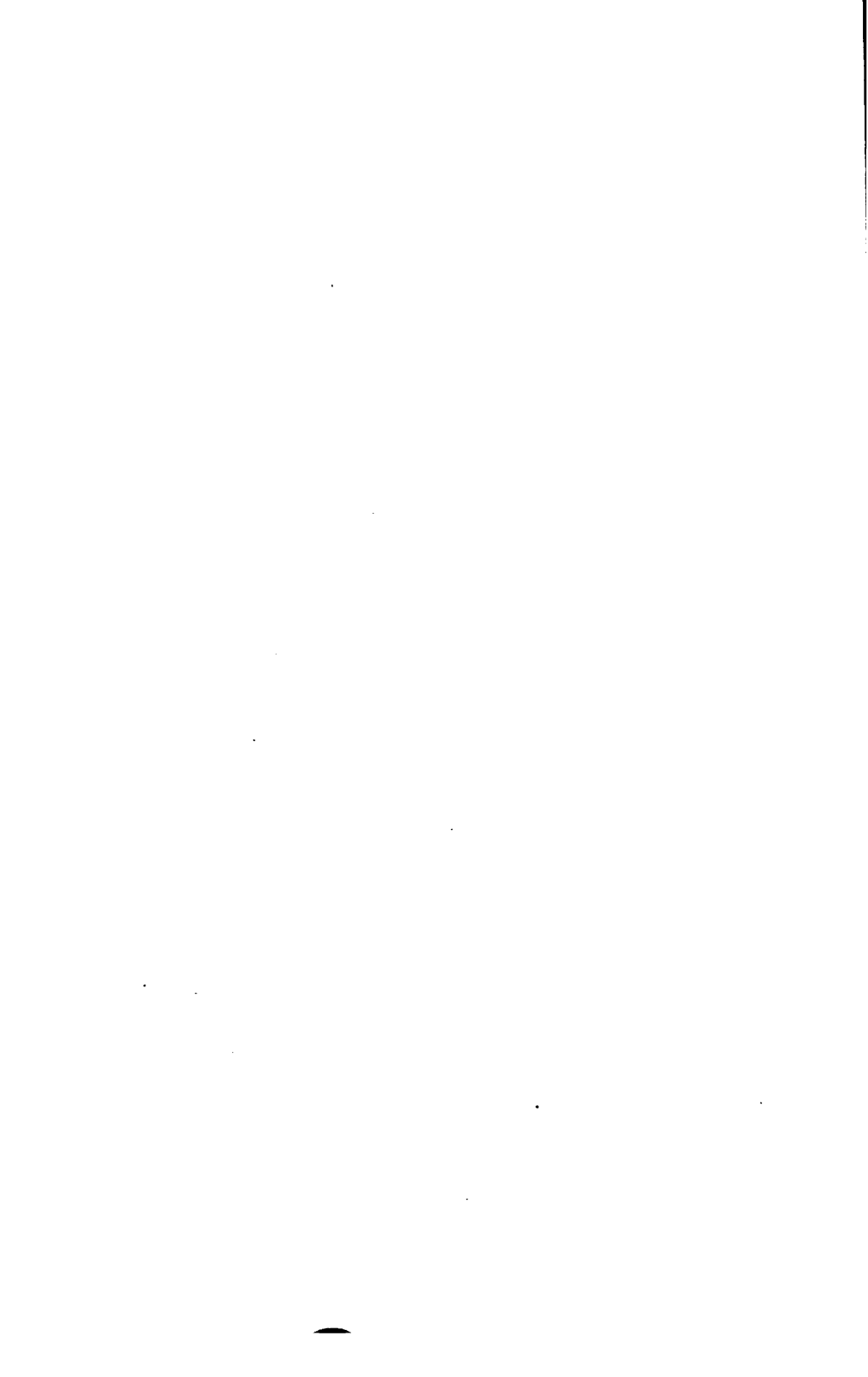
Whereas, One hundred years ago that portion of the original Louisiana Purchase which in 1804 had been formed by Congress into the Territory of Orleans, having adopted a constitution under an enabling act of the Congress of the United States, was ready for statehood; and, on April 8, 1812, President James Madison signed an act admitting Louisiana, the name being restored, to the sisterhood of states, the act to take effect April 30—the ninth anniversary of the treaty of the cession from France—and on that day Louisiana became the eighteenth state and the first state west of the Mississippi River, and the first state to be carved out of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, since which time twelve other states have been admitted, making the number of states formed from the original Louisiana, acquired from France, the same as those which formed the United States of America in 1789. The area covered by these thirteen states is over one million square miles of territory, and their population by the census of 1910 was almost eighteen millions. This vast empire, embracing nearly one-third of the area of the United States, had as one of its effects the free navigation of the Mississippi River, forever securing to the people of the United States an outlet to the sea for the products of the great and fertile valley.

Whereas, To commemorate the centennial of this great historical event with appropriate ceremonies, the General Assembly of the state adopted act 107 of 1910, directing the Louisiana Historical Society to prepare a suitable programme therefor, and the society has undertaken the work, and is actively completing the arrangements for the celebration.

Therefore, I, Jared Young Sanders, Governor of the State of Louisiana, considering the importance of this anniversary in the history of our beloved state, do issue this, my proclamation, asking all patriotic Louisianians to observe this anniversary in some form throughout the state, and that as many as possible join in the great celebration which will take place in the city of New Orleans on April 30 next, and to the end that all may properly join in the celebration, and particularly the children of the public schools, I hereby request that the day be made a holiday in all the schools of



GOVERNOR JARED Y. SANDERS.



the state, and so far as is compatible with public affairs, that the business of the state, parishes and municipalities be suspended, so that all public officers may assist in making the celebration the success the occasion deserves.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state, this 6th day of April, 1912.

J. Y. SANDERS, Governor.

New Orleans, La., April 10th, 1912.

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

The centennial anniversary of the admission of Louisiana as a State of the United States will be celebrated on April 30th, 1912, in accordance with Act No. 107 of the General Assembly of Louisiana of 1910, with the assistance of the city of New Orleans in its official capacity, under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society.

All the ceremonies will be presided over by the Governor of the State, who, by his proclamation, dated April 6th, 1912, has asked all the people of the state to participate, those not able to come to the city of New Orleans being requested to have some form of celebration at their homes, and he has directed, in so far as same is compatible with public business, that all official functions be dispensed with, and also that there be a holiday in all the public schools of the state, and in this I concur in so far as the city of New Orleans is concerned.

The main celebration will take place in the city of New Orleans, which was the capital when Louisiana was admitted as a state, and where sat the Constitution Convention of 1811 under which the state was organized.

Among those who will be represented will be the President of the United States, the ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Brazil and Mexico, and the ministers of Spain and the other republics of America; and to add to the importance of the occasion three United States war vessels have been ordered to our harbor and a naval parade, unequalled in the history of this State, is contemplated as part of the proceedings.

I, therefore, enjoin upon the people of this city, that they assist in the celebration in every way, and that business houses so ar-

range their affairs as to allow their employes, as far as possible, to participate therein, and I ask the private and parochial schools of the city to join with the public schools in giving a holiday to all the children so that as many as can do so may take part in the great event and learn of the glory and history of our state.

The committee in charge has made special arrangements for the children at the Jackson Square, and their attendance, as future citizens of this state and our great country, will add much to the charm of the celebration and its completeness. No state of the Union has a greater future before it than Louisiana, and in caring for the present and working for the future, we must not forget the glories of the past; because "if we are not true to the memories of the past, we cannot be true to ourselves," and "monuments are a debt which posterity owes to history."

I hope that the coming celebration may be the means of placing on foot the work of erecting in this city some great monuments to those who established Louisiana and founded New Orleans.

MARTIN BEHRMAN, Mayor.



MAYOR MARTIN BEHRMAN.

THE PARADE.

The parade was the most elaborate, brilliant and successful display of military and civic organizations that has been witnessed in New Orleans for a long time.

Thousands of people lined the streets, and crowded at doors and windows, to admire the magnificent parade, in which were to be seen distinguished representatives from our own country and from abroad; and the sailors and marines from the United States war-ships, the State militiamen, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the stalwart soldiers from the United States barracks. Many stores and business houses and private residences were handsomely decorated for the occasion. Canal street, from Rampart to Decatur streets, was appropriately "en fête" with trophies of flags and banners, and long vari-colored streamers extending from post to post along the spacious neutral ground. Each post was ornamented with escutcheons and intermingled colors of France, Spain and the United States. The decorations were greatly admired by the multitude. They were designed and ordered by the committee of the Louisiana Historical Society, on Decorations, of which Mr. H. Gibbes Morgan is chairman.

It was an ideal day for a parade. Nature smiled upon the patriotic celebration in her most charming garb. It was such a spring day as perhaps only the balmy climate of Louisiana can vouchsafe. The heavens were fair and in smiling mood. A gentle breeze tempered the rays of the orb of day, which blazed like a gigantic oriflamme in a sky of spotless blue, save for a few tiny, fleecy cloudlets that sailed across the expanse above the city "en fête," like miniature Viking ships, of which the folk-lore of the Nibelungs have sung. And the pure, bracing breath of the east wind came like a benison from the Creator to the countless multitude that was greeting the centennial of their State.

Under the experienced direction of Major N. E. Baumgarden, chairman of the Committee on Parade, the big procession moved exactly on time, and with clock-work precision and regularity at the appointed hour up St. Charles street to Lee Circle, then out Howard Avenue to Camp to Canal, upper side of Canal street to Basin, lower side of Canal to Chartres, and down Chartres to the Cabildo. Canal street was crowded with people. It seemed as

if Carnival times were at hand. Both sides of the boulevard, and the neutral ground were congested with a vast throng.

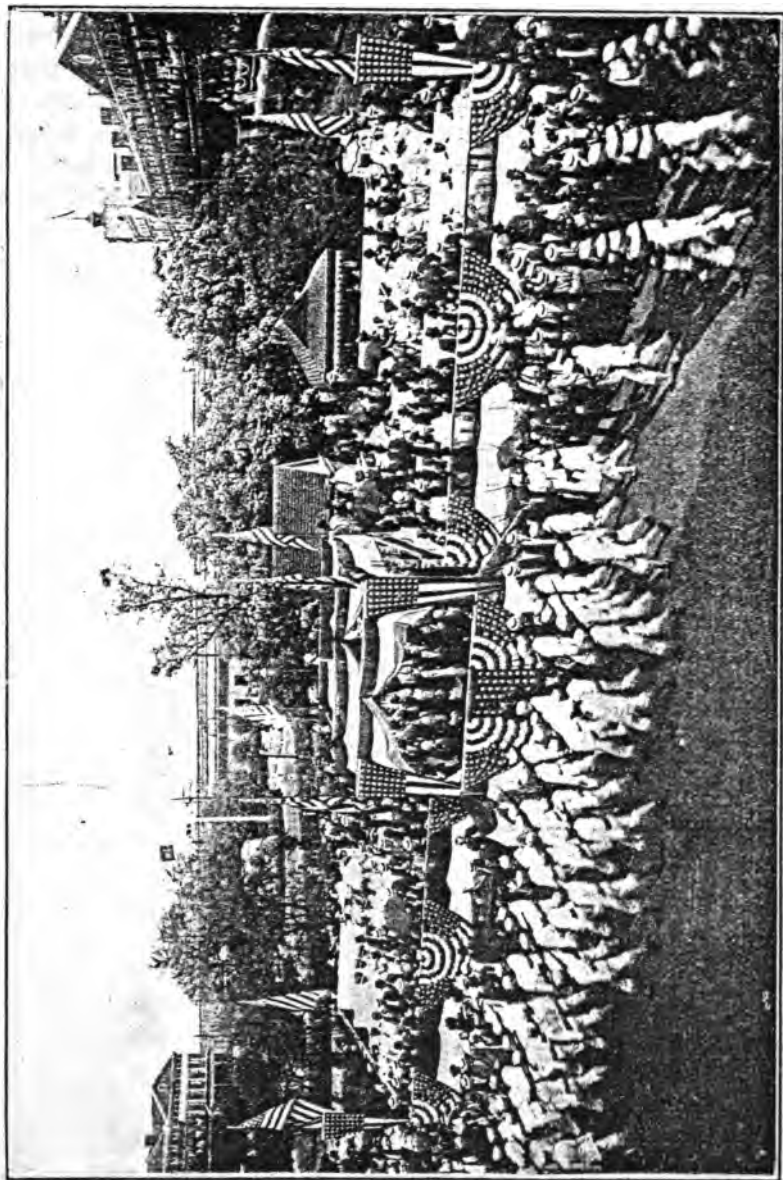
The first division was headed by a large squad of mounted policemen, with Capt. Capo commanding, and police officers afoot, followed by Paoletti's celebrated band of music whose members wore Hussar uniforms. Then came a long line of carriages with visitors and guests. In the first carriage sat Governor Sanders and Secretary Knox; others conveyed the diplomatic and foreign representatives, and next, a carriage with Mayor Behrman, Prof. Fortier, Capt. Oliver and Mr. Chas. T. Soniat. Another vehicle bore Governor Clark, of Alaska; Capt. Wood, commander of the battleship Nebraska; Captain J. Wallace Bostwick and General A. Perrilliat. Members of the Reception Committee, escorting guests, followed in the last line of carriages.

The second division was composed of the military and naval contingent, headed by Col. Joseph Kantz, grand marshal, and his aids. Col. Kantz commanding the Second Regiment of Infantry, Louisiana State National Guard, is the senior ranking officer of the State militia.

The band from Louisiana State University was next in line, preceding the splendid detail of four companies of United States regulars from the Jackson Barracks, under command of Major S. A. Kephart.

The combined bands of the New Hampshire and the Nebraska came next and, following them, there marched two companies of marines and seven companies of sailors from the warships, the marines in khaki and the sailors in white uniforms. They were commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Larimer, of the Nebraska, Lieutenant-Commander Dismukes and Lieutenant Vernon.

The soldiers of the Second Regiment, Louisiana State National Guard, led by Major Bryson Vallas, were followed by the Louisiana Field Artillery. A detachment of the Jefferson Guards, under Captain Hock, marched ahead of the Washington Artillery, with four guns, preceding the marines and bluejackets of the Louisiana Naval Reserves, commanded by Lieutenant Carpenter. Troop A, of the cavalry in full dress uniform, worn for the first time on this occasion, was headed by Major Froman, and they were followed by the Rugby Cadets and the American Boy Scouts, who paraded with the band of boy musicians from the Jewish Orphans' Home. Troop B of the cavalry closed the procession.



SAILORS FROM U. S. BATTLESHIPS.



The guests occupying carriages in the first division descended from their conveyances at the Cabildo, and assisted, with the Governor and officers and members of the celebrating Society, in the review of the parade, that, proceeding down Chartres street, disbanded a few squares further down the street.

Sailors and marines presented arms as they passed the platform in front of the Cabildo.

CEREMONIES AT THE CABILDO.

The venerable Cabildo and the equally ancient and historic St. Louis Cathedral and Place d'Armes (now Jackson Square), were encompassed by the densest mass of people that has congregated in that part of the "Vieux Carré" for many a year past.

As the proceedings were begun from the decorated and spacious platform erected along Jackson Square sidewalk, in front of the Cabildo, the crowd was so large, extending from St. Peter street to beyond the Cathedral, that not an inch of free space could be seen. Under the arcade of the Cabildo several hundreds of children from the public schools who were to take part in the singing of patriotic airs, were congregated, and every pupil was provided with a chair.

The edifice itself reveled in profuse and appropriate decorations, and the balconies were filled with pretty feminine onlookers, whose spring costumes made an exquisite effect on the brilliant scene.

The platform was occupied by about two hundred people—officers and members of the Louisiana Historical Society, officers and members of the general committee on centennial celebration, having charge of scores of distinguished guests, who were given seats of honor in the middle of the big platform.

After the parade had been reviewed by the Governor and guests, the exercises began under the presidency of Governor Sanders.

His Excellency presented Most Reverend Archbishop J. H. Blenk, of New Orleans, who delivered the opening prayer:

"Eternal Father, upon Whom all the people of our Nation, State and City depend, when we commemorate the divine blessing that came to this commonwealth by its admission into the glorious Republic of the United States, one hundred years ago, we thank Thee for all the gifts and blessings, and for life and health, and for the guidance that Thou hast vouchsafed on the highway of civilization, and in the progress that has been made in a nation, great, mighty, and deserving of Thy protection. As in the past, Thou hast guided, and for all time led us along the pathway of honor, peace and righteousness, so, we beseech Thee, this blessed day to renew, with divine abundance, from Thy throne in Heaven, all we need to glorify Thee, and to make us a commonwealth of honor in this great Republic upon which Thy benisons so sweetly and steadfastly are felt.

"O cause us, and all Thy people who rejoice under the flag of the United States, to remain faithful to Thy divine will.

"Bless, we pray Thee, the Nation and the State, the President of these United States, the Governor of this fair State, the Mayor of this beautiful city, and give us Thy divine protection, so that our path be ever that of honor, and of everything that glorifies Thee, and dignifies the human race. Amen."

Governor Sanders welcomed the vast throng and the guests.

The Governor made one of his most eloquent addresses, inspired, no doubt by the historic theme, and by the enthusiasm of the multitude. He said:

"History was written large for the Western hemisphere, when one hundred years ago the needs of Napoleon, and the far-sightedness of Thomas Jefferson, added to the American Union the vast territory known as Louisiana. When we reflect that the first act almost, of the National government was imposing upon us the indignity of losing our name itself and becoming 'The Territory of Orleans,' we see the beginning of one hundred years of difficulties and misunderstandings, that have often been our lot.

"Iberville's boat, in which he won success on the lakes of Canada, was named the 'Pelican.'

"The first Governor of Louisiana, when he entered the mouth of the great river in 1699, brought with him the spirit of Louisiana, as indicated by its coat-of-arms, the 'Pelican,' a willingness to suffer that posterity may benefit.

"Josiah Quincy, representing Massachusetts, with all her traditions, her pride of accomplishment, her strife for liberty in the days of '76, did not want the sisterhood of States to cross the Mississippi; and the stalwart Josiah Quincy, representing that great commonwealth, in our National halls of Congress, announced a doctrine strange then—dead now—to the American people: The doctrine of secession. For, he warned his fellow-members of the Federal Congress that if they insisted upon giving statehood to what he was pleased to call an alien people, speaking a foreign tongue, who, by birthright and struggle had not earned the right of sovereignty and of statehood and the blessings of American self-government, Massachusetts would withdraw from the Union.

"From his lips the nation first heard the word 'secession,' and, some fifty years later, our fathers followed this statesman's inter-

pretation of the Constitution of the United States, and withdrew from the Union, and then it was that two other sons of Massachusetts, Butler and Banks, with their legions of the North, proved to Louisiana's sons, the hollowness of the doctrines first enunciated by Josiah Quincy.

"Was the eighteenth star to be of the first magnitude? Less than three years had New England to wait for her answer.

"On January 8th, 1815, was fought the greatest battle that had yet drenched our land with blood; and the battle of New Orleans was the greatest military triumph that had yet graced American arms.

"So great and overwhelming was that victory, that it, far more than the Treaty of Ghent, forever settled all differences between the mother country and her former colonists.

"On that day, the men of Louisiana answered the charge made by Josiah Quincy, some three years before, that they were unworthy of statehood, that they were an alien people, speaking a foreign tongue, by furnishing over one-half of the total of Jackson's army, which humbled the pride of Great Britain, and defeated the Peninsular troops that were a part of the army which, six months later vanquished the mighty Napoleon himself.

"When our country came to battle with Mexico, her sons freely offered up their blood on the altar of their country. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, was the one great hero of that war, and, in recognition of his services, the nation conferred upon him the highest dignity.

"One hundred years since the acquisition of Louisiana, and in that time Louisiana has given to the nation thirteen great commonwealths—an empire in itself. An hundred years of statehood, and Louisiana's record, the services of her sons, need only be recounted to qualify us, today, as being worthy of those honors which Josiah Quincy had declared would cause the disruption of the Union.

"Bienville's foresight located the future commercial capital of the Mississippi Valley just where it should have been; and, with the opening up of the Panama Canal the next one hundred years will bring to Louisiana, and the Mississippi Valley, a prosperity such as no section of the world has yet enjoyed.

"In the hundred years of our statehood, ours has not always





FRONT OF THE CABILDO DURING THE CELEBRATION.

been a bed of roses. Louisiana has suffered by the heavy hand of war; floods and epidemics have been our lot, sometimes; but, through it all, the indomitable spirit of our people has ever found the way, and, today there is not, and cannot be any question as to the future of so American a people.

"The second century of Louisiana's statehood starts off with promises bright, and with possibilities so great as to stagger the very imagination itself. The opening of the Panama Canal; Federal control of the flood situation; the elimination of all danger from epidemics in the future; reclamation of our wet lands; the building of good roads, and the tide of immigration that is turning our way will make the star in our country's flag, that answers to the name of Louisiana, shine, in the years to come, brighter than that of any of her sister States."

Mayor Martin Behrman spoke the welcome to the City of New Orleans to the many distinguished guests.

He said:

"I need not assure this distinguished gathering how deeply I am impressed with the significance of this occasion. Carried back in retrospect through the vista of a century to another occasion which brought together on this spot a great and enthusiastic assemblage, I see another imposing ceremonial, the result of which has made possible the event we celebrate to-day. We look in vain to-day for the kindly faces of those who were most conspicuous in the events of that day and to whom this occasion would have been one of unspeakable pleasure were they permitted to be here. Gladly would they give the wealth of the Golcondas for the privilege of participating in this ceremony; of mingling again with their old comrades in arms and brothers in self-sacrifice and peril; and to witness the miracles wrought in that cause for the greater glory of which they rallied on this sacred spot on the day of which this is the never-to-be-forgotten anniversary. It surely must have been an interesting ceremony that added another star to the brilliant constellation that makes up the States of this invincible union, and which to-day glitters to the name of Louisiana.

"The Governor tells us in his eloquent proclamation calling public attention to the importance of this celebration, that as many as thirteen States were carved from the territory included in the Jefferson purchase. If ever cordial friendship, warm affection and

devoted attachment be possible among separate communities, it should surely exist between the people of these thirteen States. If there be such a thing as a common bond uniting these prosperous Commonwealths that bond is the City of New Orleans which was the capital of the vast area which now comprises these thirteen States, and was the Mecca for the people of all the teeming valley whose unrivalled water way carried its abundant products to the sea. Divisions may spring up, ill blood may burn, opposing parties be formed and interests may clash, but the ties which unite these thirteen States and this old city are particularly strong in their relation to the past—strong in the deeds of the distinguished men to whom Louisiana and her sister States owe their origin, growth and development and in which all have a common patrimony. In like spirit I take pleasure in extending to you in behalf of its people, a generous welcome to this old city, with the assurance that you will find it no less hospitable, and far more interesting, than those who preceded you one hundred years ago."

Hon. Philander O. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, was introduced by Governor Sanders as "the representative of President Taft, and one of the greatest men of the country."

Mr. Knox humorously remarked, before making his address, that President Taft had selected him because he represented him in size. And as Mr. Knox is of medium size and build, and President Taft is physically very large, the remark was greeted with laughter, in which the distinguished visitor heartily joined.

Mr. Knox was frequently applauded and his eloquent tribute to Louisiana was mightily cheered.

Secretary of State Knox spoke on the Centennial's significance as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—When our forefathers in their wisdom formed 'a more perfect union,' the domain of the United States was bounded on the west by a vast empire belonging to the sovereignty of Spain, which was transferred by Spain to France in 1800.

"Looking with far-sighted vision into the future and with a keen appreciation of the importance of having an outlet to the sea for the settlers and for the produce of the Mississippi Valley, Jefferson, not without a misgiving as to its constitutionality, seized the opportunity presented by the exigencies of European politics

to acquire this immense territory by the treaty of 1803 with France. Thus was consummated the cheapest real estate transaction recorded in history, and one which in its results has fulfilled the prophecy of the French negotiator that the cession of Louisiana 'interests vast regions that will become by their civilization and power the rivals of Europe before another century passes.' Well might Robert R. Livingston exclaim after the signature of the treaty, 'We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives.' At the time of this cession the population of the United States numbered less than 6,000,000 souls. To-day more than 92,000,000 find their homes within its confines. Out of the wilderness acquired from France have been formed thirteen great states, having by our last census an estimated population of nearly 18,000,000 against an estimated population of 50,000 at the time of the cession. Not the least of these states and the first to be admitted as a state into the Union is the present state of Louisiana.

"While giving to Jefferson all the honor due him in the transaction, and it must be recognized that it required courage to take the patriotic action that he did, still we can hardly suppose that it taxed the wisdom of his statesmanship to foresee the necessity of acquiring the Louisiana territory for the United States and of assuring to its citizens forever control of the Mississippi River; for events aside from European politics were shaping to make the final action inevitable. During more than twenty years the Americans had asserted as an incontestable right the free navigation of the Mississippi River to the sea. It was indispensable to the success of the large immigration that had peopled the region west of the Alleghenies that the settlers there should have an outlet through the mouth of the Mississippi to the markets of the world.

"By the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real of Oct. 27, 1795, the boundary between the United States and the Spanish colony of Louisiana was fixed in the middle of the channel or bed of the Mississippi River from our then northern boundary to the thirty-first degree of north latitude. The navigation of the Mississippi in its whole breadth, from its source to the ocean was made free to citizens of the United States. They were permitted for the space of three years to deposit their merchandise and effects in the port of New Orleans and to export them thence, and Spain promised either

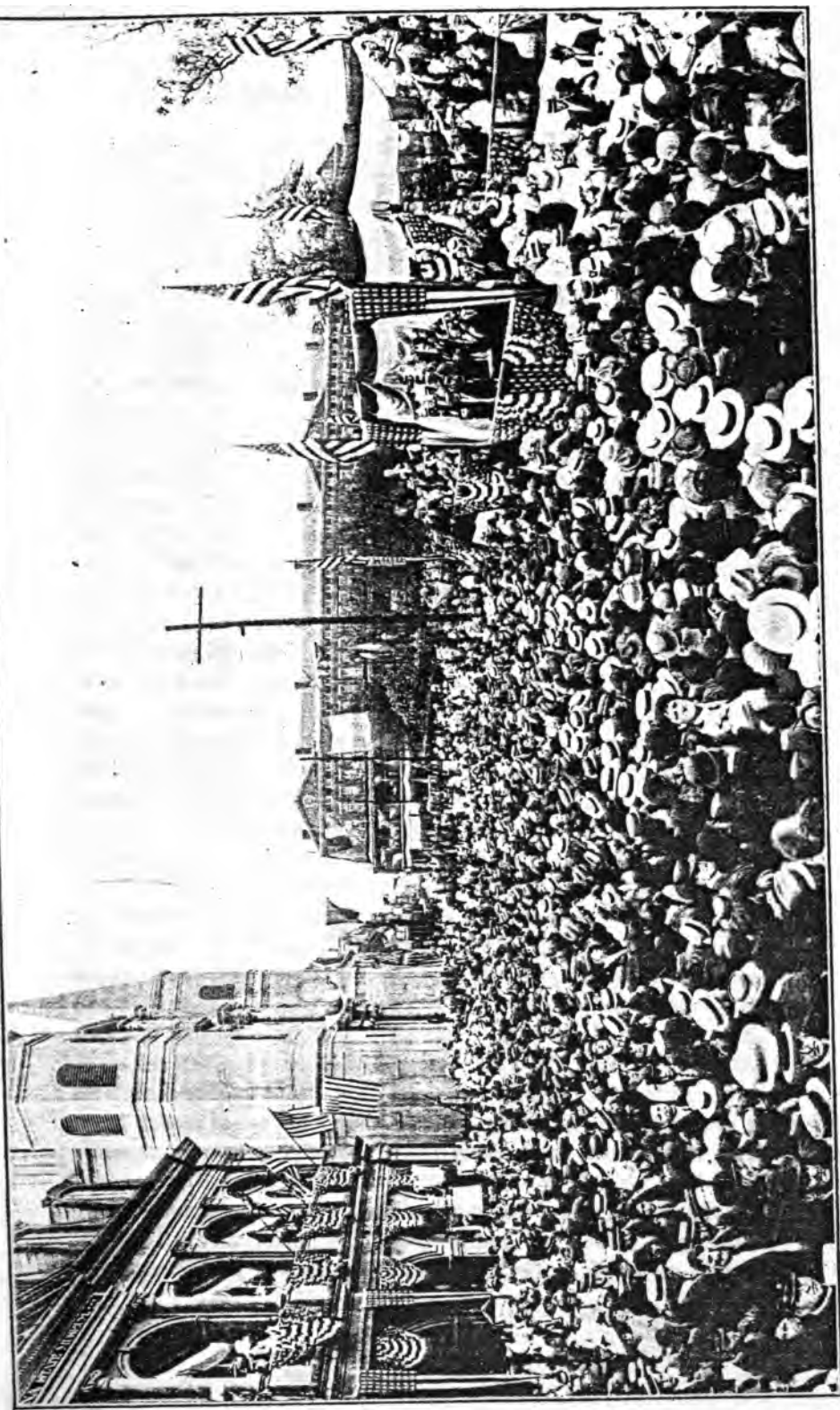
to continue this permission or to assign to American citizens an equivalent establishment at another place on the banks of the Mississippi.

"The operation of this grant was not interrupted at the expiration of the three years, but continued in force by tacit agreement until on Oct. 16, 1802, the Spanish intendant by proclamation declared that the right of deposit no longer existed.

"The inhabitants west of the Alleghenies and east of the Mississippi at that time were said to exceed 80,000. Excluded by natural barriers and lack of communication and transportation from the markets of the east and now by the intendant's order deprived of their only means of exporting their produce, they saw in prospect their products rotting and their own inevitable ruin unless the Federal government should come to their assistance. The president and the Congress were beset with petitions and statements of grievances. Threats were made that if no aid was received from the government the people themselves would be obliged by necessity 'to adopt themselves the measures that may appear to them calculated to protect their commerce,' even though these measures should produce consequences unfavorable to the harmony of the Confederacy: 'The Mississippi is ours,' they said (I quote from Marbois, the French negotiator), 'by the law of nature; it belongs to us by our numbers, and by the labor which we have bestowed on those spots which, before our arrival were desert and barren. Our innumerable rivers swell it and flow with it into the gulf sea. Its mouth is the only issue which nature has given to our waters, and we wish to use it for our vessels. No power in the world shall deprive us of this right. We do not prevent the Spanish and the French from ascending the river to our towns and villages. We wish in our turn to descend it without any interruption to its mouth, to ascend it again and exercise our privilege of trading on it and navigating it at our pleasure. If our most entire liberty in this matter is disputed, nothing shall prevent our taking possession of the capital; and when we are once masters of it, we shall know how to maintain ourselves there. If Congress refuses us effectual protection, if it forsakes us, we will adopt the measures which our safety requires, even if they endanger the peace of the Union and our connection with the other states. No protection, no allegiance!'

"The treaty with France was signed on April 30, 1803, and





CHARTRES STREET DURING THE CELEBRATION.

was approved by the Senate on Oct. 28 of that year. On the following day the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged and the treaty was publicly proclaimed by the President. Less than two months later the French flag was hauled down from the territory, never to be raised again, and in its place the glorious Stars and Stripes went up, never, let us hope, to be replaced. On March 26, 1804, was approved an act creating the territory of Orleans, and by the act of Feb. 20, 1811, the people of the territory of Orleans were authorized to form themselves a constitution and state government.

"Meanwhile, in 1810, Captain George Depasson and Captain Thomas, with 120 men, captured the Spanish garrison at Baton Rouge and a provisional government was established by the people and on the 29th of September, 1810, an act declaring "the territory of West Florida to be a free and independent state," was passed by a convention of the people. By direction of Congress the President took possession of the province, and on Dec. 7 Governor Claiborne raised the flag of the United States at St. Francisville. A little later the whole district was by proclamation annexed to the territory of Orleans and divided into the six parishes of East Baton Rouge, Feliciana, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Pascagoula and Biloxi. On April 14, 1812, an act of Congress was approved enlarging the limits of the state of Louisiana by the inclusion of the parishes of the district between the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers, thus giving to the state of Louisiana its present limits.

"The people of the territory having on Jan. 22, 1812, formed for themselves a constitution and a state government, and given to the state the name of the State of Louisiana, Congress, by an act approved April 8, 1812, declared the state of Louisiana to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. It was not, however, until April 30, 1812, 100 years ago today, that by its final provision the act took force and the state of Louisiana entered into that galaxy of states whose luster has grown with the years and will continue to shine undimmed so long as popular government shall rest on good, wise and patriotic citizenship.

"For more than 120 years prior to the cession to the United States, the vast region comprised within the Louisiana purchase had been in the possession alternately of either Spain or France.



Accustomed to laws, habits, language and government so different from their own, it is not surprising that the act by which they were converted from subjects to citizens was not at first regarded with enthusiasm by the original inhabitants of the ceded territory. The disfavor with which they viewed the transfer was augmented rather than diminished by the provisions for their government contained in the act of 1804, and by the possibly injudicious selection of the officers to administer them, who are said to have had no knowledge of the language of the people and no sympathy with their feelings.

"English was established as the official language of the government and courts of justice, and the innovation of trial by jury was introduced. The native population refused to forsake their mother tongue, and as juries were chosen by lot, it often happened that some of the jurors knew no English, and confusion was the result. Much apprehension was excited among the people of the country by the first laws passed by Congress relative to the land titles, and the failure of Congress to allow them to elect their own Legislature was regarded as an indignity put upon them. Events, however, were shaping toward a fusion of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon elements and the drawing closer of Louisiana to the Federal Union. The process of assimilation was begun by the putting into operation of the territorial government of Louisiana as an integral part of the United States, but its progress was hindered by neighborhood of a hostile foreign power. While the United States was establishing its authority in the Orleans territory, Spain still retained its hold of West Florida.

Spanish garrisons were maintained at Baton Rouge and Natchez. The town of Natchitoches, on the western frontier of the Orleans territory, was in the possession of Spanish troops, and the town of Mobile was held by the Spaniards, notwithstanding the right of the United States to West Florida. This was the situation when, on July 25, 1805, the arch conspirator, Aaron Burr, landed at New Orleans with his scheme for the invasion of Texas and Mexico and the erection of a new government in the Southwest. Burr's later bold movements appeared to threaten New Orleans, into which city he had sent many secret agitators of his scheme. Governor Claiborne warned the people of the penalty affixed to treason by the laws of the United States. Martial law prevailed; but while Burr's treason had found favor with some, his machinations found no re-



sponse in the large majority of the people, who remained loyal and in full accord with Governor Claiborne.

"The time was now approaching when the prophecy of Napoleon, 'I have given to England a rival that will sooner or later humble her pride,' was to be in a measure fulfilled.

"The war of 1812 with England had little effect upon Louisiana until near its close; but in the fall of 1814 it became apparent that New Orleans would be attacked. General Jackson hastened to its defense, and on that memorable 8th of January, 1815, the army of Pakenham was crushed. It is said that Jackson came to New Orleans 'with many of the preconceived American prejudices against the native inhabitants,' and that he had been warned by one in high authority 'that the loyalty of the people to the United States was questioned, and that there were many treacherously-inclined people in the city of New Orleans especially.' After the battle he publicly thanked the citizens of New Orleans for their enthusiastic patriotism. Had New Orleans and the Creoles been disloyal the battle of New Orleans might not have been won. The names of Villeré and Plauché, of Latour, Dacquin and Lacaste and of the Battalion d'Orleans, as well as the memory of the patriotic Creola women who gave their time as hospital nurses, bear witness to their loyalty. By the battle of New Orleans prejudices were removed; the French and American inhabitants became better acquainted; the barriers raised between them by difference of language and customs were, in great part, removed. Louisiana became more firmly cemented to the other states and began that rapid march of progress which has made her the great state she is today.

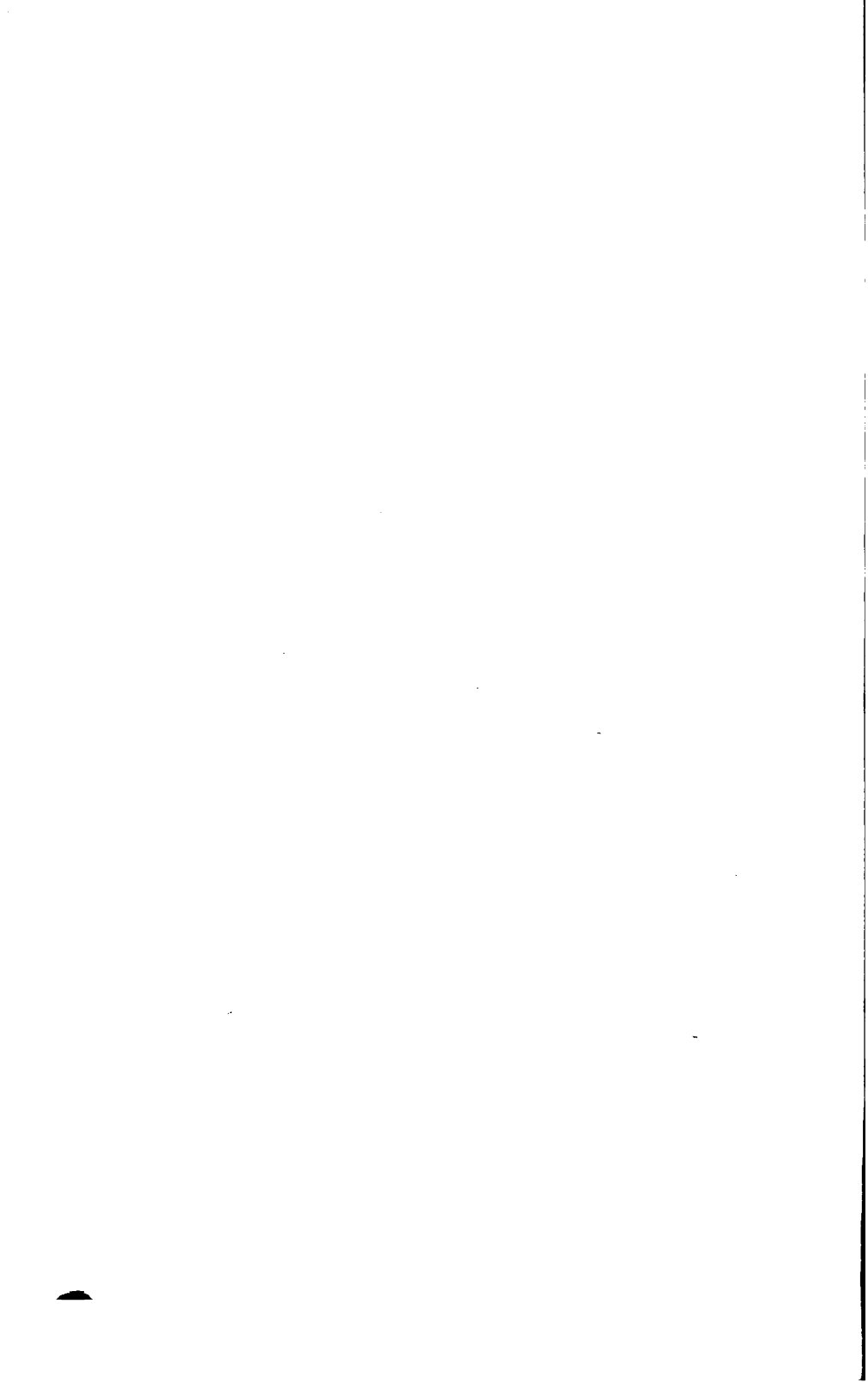
"During the Spanish rule of Louisiana immigration was restricted rather than encouraged. So it is not a matter of wonder that at the time of its acquisition by the United States the favorably-situated city of New Orleans had but 8,000 inhabitants. So soon as the annexation to the United States took place there was a notable emigration to Louisiana from other parts of the country. With an equable climate and a fertile and alluvial soil, nearly all of which was capable of cultivation, the State of Louisiana afforded unusual attraction to the planter and the agriculturist. Within its borders could be raised not only sugar cane, cotton, tobacco and rice, but fruits and berries, wheat, corn and truck and forage crops. Its forests, said to be to-day the best and finest of their kind remain:

ing in the United States, offered opportunity for the lumber men, while today her mineral resources, though few, include salt, sulphur, petroleum and natural gas. In 1907 Louisiana ranked seventh in the states in salt production, while for the same year her sulphur output was more than \$5,000,000 and her petroleum production exceeded 5,000,000 barrels. The fisheries of Louisiana too, afforded a remunerative field. Her lakes, rivers and streams and her coast waters were, as they are to-day, stocked with a varied and abundant supply of fish, to say nothing of the great oyster industry of the gulf, which yet awaits a larger development.

"But it is not to her soil or her natural resources alone that Louisiana owes her prosperity and her greatness. Lying at the mouth of one of the greatest river systems of the world, which drains a great temperate zone equal, as has been said, in extent to all Europe, except Russia, and situated between two mountain ranges, with 19,000 miles of navigable rivers and one-fourth of the railroad mileage of the world, Louisiana is the natural gateway to the ocean of the products of the soil and mines and the factories of this great valley. Especially is this true with respect to the almost unopened markets of the countries bordering the Caribbean Sea. New Orleans is the logical entrepot of the products which those republics export to the United States. It is logically and, in fact, a great distributing point for our exports to Central America and the Caribbean. It is due to this favorable situation that New Orleans is to-day the second port of the United States in the amount of its foreign trade.

The possibilities of future commercial growth for New Orleans which will be greatly stimulated by the opening of the canal, are shown in some degree by the record of the last few years. I find that in 1907 the imports through this great port were substantially \$46,000,000, while in 1911 they had mounted to nearly \$67,000,000. An increase of \$20,000,000, over 40 per cent, in the short space of four years is certainly a gratifying indication of the trade that may be confidently expected when the water way is opened and the distances between New Orleans and the ports of the west coast of South America, Australia and the Orient are shortened, as they will be, by so many thousands of miles.

Great as has been the growth of the progress of Louisiana during the past hundred years, who can fortell the advancement that





HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX.

this state shall make through the added trade possibilities that will be presented especially to you by the opening of the great international waterway now nearing completion. Let us see what this will mean to New Orleans. The Mississippi Valley produces 85 per cent of our corn (the figures I give are those of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor), 75 per cent of our wheat, 70 per cent of our live stock, 70 per cent of our cotton, 70 per cent of our iron ore, 70 per cent of our petroleum, 50 per cent of our wool, 50 per cent of our copper, 50 per cent of our lumber, 50 per cent of our coal, approximately 40 per cent of our manufactures, and nearly 70 per cent of the farm areas and farm-values of the country. In short, it is to-day the world's greatest single producer of the articles entering international commerce and requisite in that commerce. By the breaking down of the barriers which have separated the Atlantic from the Pacific, the Mississippi Valley, through New Orleans, will have a direct route by water to all of the west coast of South America; a route to Japan 5,000 miles shorter than at present; to Shanghai 3500 miles shorter; to Hong Kong 2,000 miles shorter, to the Philippines 2,000 miles shorter, to Australia 5,000 miles shorter, and to New Zealand nearly 8,000 miles shorter.

"It will place New Orleans nearer to most of these ports than is London, the great commercial center of our principal rival in the Oriental trade.

—"But it is more especially in the trade with Latin America that New Orleans should find its greatest opportunity. Trade cannot flourish unless governments are stable and conditions peaceful. How important is it, therefore, that we should, especially with respect to the countries in geographical proximity to the Canal Zone, contribute to the removal of conditions of turbulence and instability by giving them all proper assistance in the promotion of peace, in the development of their resources, and in a sound reorganization of their fiscal systems. This has lately been the effort of the Federal Government with respect to Honduras and Nicaragua. By reason of long years of government maladministration and internal disturbances these countries found themselves with depleted treasuries and burdened with debts and claims which they were unable to meet without outside aid. Their plight directly or indirectly obstructs the development of the rest of Central America. These

two republics sought the aid of the United States in the placing of their finances and administration upon a sound and stable basis with a view to securing the tranquility, prosperity and progress of the two countries. Heartily sympathizing with the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua in their laudable desire to develop their countries by a reconstruction of their fiscal and economic situation, the president empowered me to negotiate with each a treaty having this object in view. These treaties are now before the Senate awaiting that body's advice and consent to their ratification.

Not only Louisiana, but every state bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, is interested in the peaceful development of Central America. It is estimated that in 1909 the total trade of the United States with Central America and Panama exceeded \$42,000,000, of which more than 25 per cent was handled through the gulf ports—New Orleans alone having \$9,000,000 of this trade. Stop and consider that since the United States extended a helping hand to the Dominican Republic the total trade of that country has practically trebled, and you will have some idea of what benefit would result to the Southern States should the Nicaraguan and Honduran conventions be consummated.

To no part of our country is the development of our commerce in the Caribbean region of more importance than to the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans, and to no part is it of more interest that in that region conditions for the promotion of trade should exist. Such conditions cannot exist in circumstances such as control in Honduras and Nicaragua, with a baleful indirect effect upon the rest of Central America. Therefore, as useful instrumentalities for commercial expansion, if for no other reason, the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua now before the Senate should have the sympathy and support, not only of Louisiana, but of the whole Mississippi Valley and the Southern States.

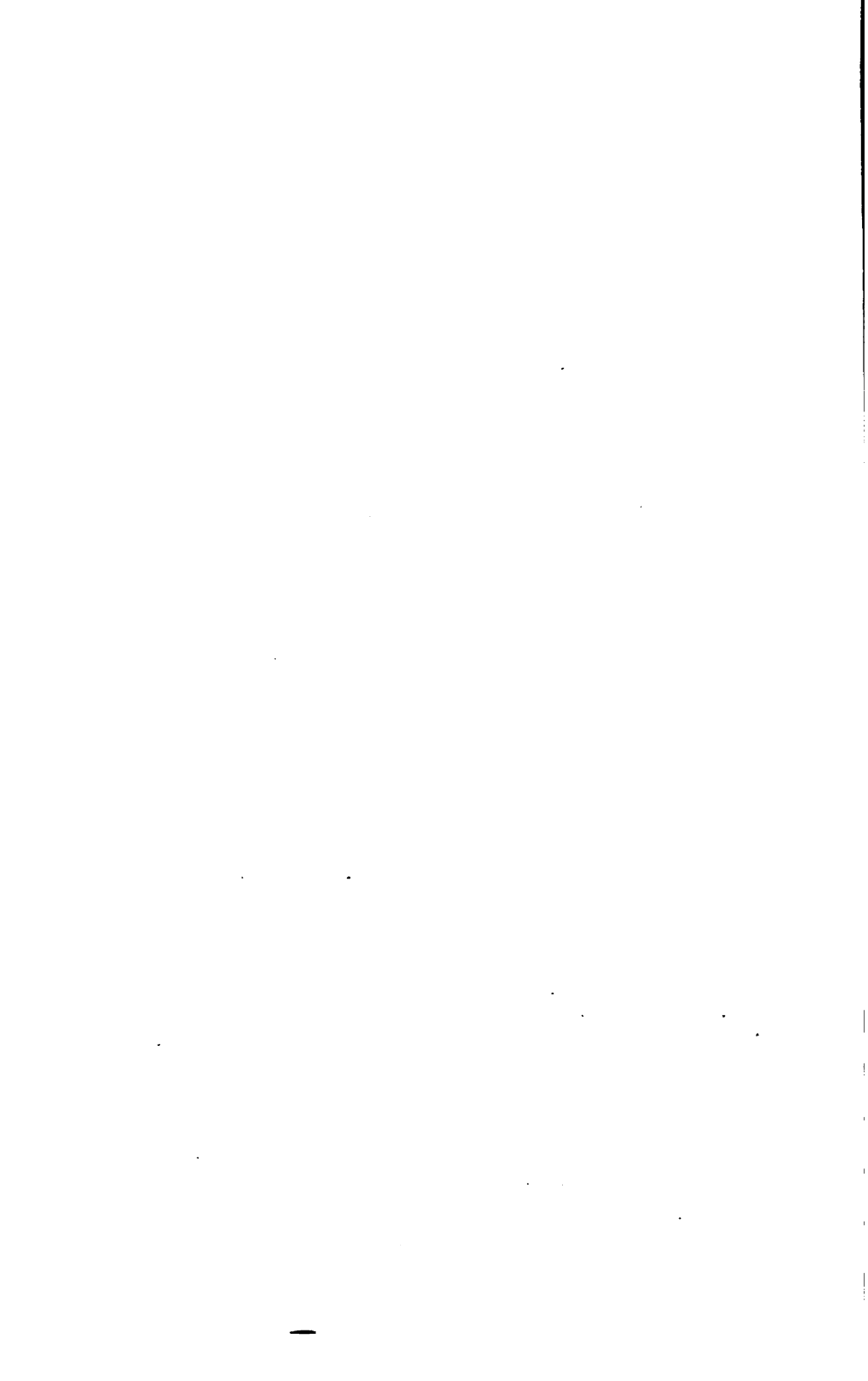
Aside from its commercial importance, which was made conspicuous at once, the State of Louisiana soon attained an eminence in the professions of law and medicine. In medicine its medical college was the first to be founded in the Southwest and its Charity Hospital, one of the first free hospitals to be established in the United States, made good provisions for clinical lectures when they were almost unknown in other parts of the country. In the law, I recall Edward Livingston, who wrote the Code of Judicial

Procedure in 1805, which was used for twenty years, and whose famous Criminal Code, with its philosophical introduction, is one of the foundation stones upon which criminal reformatory legislation has been built. Then there were Mazureau and Christian Roselius and Judah P. Benjamin, the author of one of the classics in the literature of the law, and Randall Hunt, whom Abraham Lincoln's friends wished him to invite into his Cabinet, and John A. Campbell, for some years a judge on the Supreme Court of the United States, who came from Alabama but practiced chiefly at the New Orleans bar after his retirement from the bench. Finally, and not least, there is the present distinguished chief justice of the United States, Edward Douglass White, whom we all admire, not only for his legal abilities, but for his personal qualities.

"In educational facilities the state is surpassed by few, if any, of the other states of the Union. Its public school system is ample and its institutions furnishing the higher education are too well known as too numerous to mention; while its charities, including the hospitals at New Orleans and Shreveport, an institute for the blind, and three insane asylums, give evidence to the humaneness of its citizens.

"The conspicuous part played by men of Louisiana in the nation's past history should not be overlooked. Zachary Taylor went from his victories in Mexico to the President's chair. Edward Livingston left the Senate to be General Jackson's Secretary of State, and, at Jackson's direction, wrote one of the greatest of American state papers—the proclamation of 1832 against the doctrine of nullification. Another citizen of Louisiana, Charles M. Conrad, was Secretary of War under President Fillmore; another, William H. Hunt, as Secretary of the Navy under President Garfield, created the Naval Advisory Board in 1881, which laid the keel of our new navy. When the great work of building the Panama Canal was undertaken a member of the first two commissions was the eminent engineer, Benjamin Morgan Harrod. I mention these as few; the list could be expanded.

"In belles-letters, too, Louisiana has added to our wealth in literature. Who has not read with interest the novels of George W. Cable, the portrayer of Creole life; the Oriental literature of Lafcadio Hearn; the historical sketches and novels of Grace Elizabeth King, the portrayer of character developed in Louisiana by blend-



ing of Anglo-Saxon and Latin blood, slavery, and the change from opulence to poverty by the Civil War, and the poems and novels of Mrs. Davis; while Charles Gayarré's 'History of the Foreign Domination in Louisiana' is cited as the standard in the encyclopedias of to-day.

"It is becoming that the people of the State of Louisiana should take pride in the great commercial, financial and industrial progress which they have made during the past hundred years, retarded though that progress has been for a season by civil strife, and it is fitting that they should give expression to that pride in this centenary celebration. They are not alone in their rejoicing; their pride is shared by the citizens of the other communities forming the Federal Union; for what benefits one benefits all. Each in its prosperity adds strength to the whole; while the Federal Government, watching over them, preserves their rights and protects and promotes their interests abroad. Pride in and loyalty to one's state is proof of the value of one's citizenship in our great, common country."

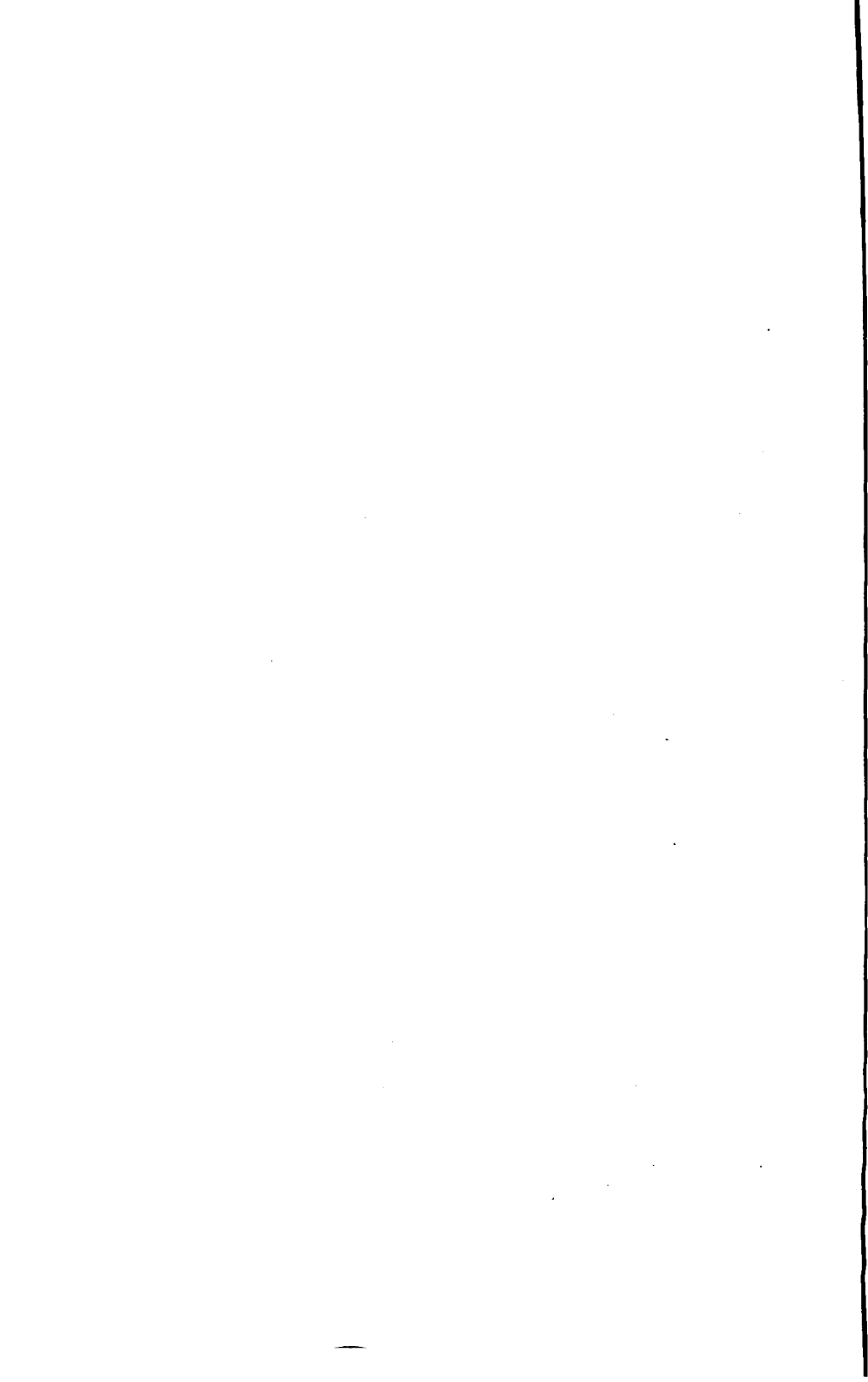
Professor Alcee Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society and chairman of the General Committee on Centennial Celebration, delivered the formal oration of the day.

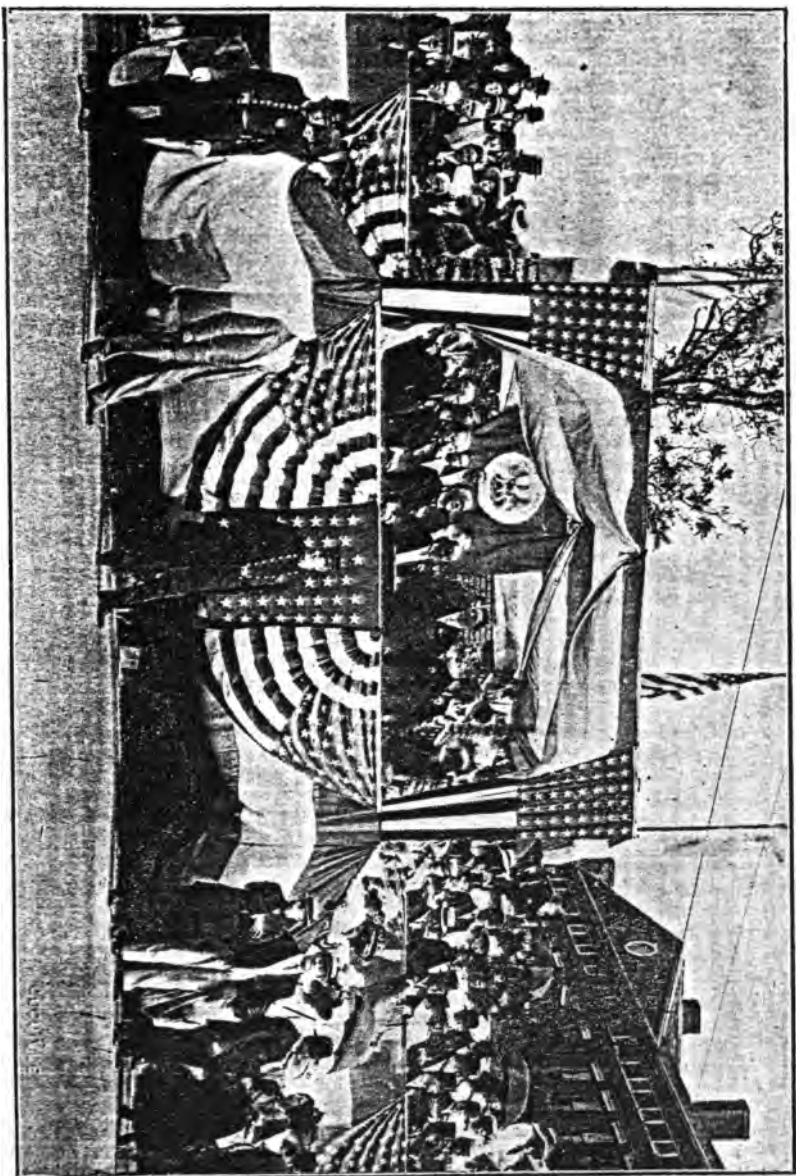
ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR FORTIER.

Mr. Chairman, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In 1903, under an act of the General Assembly of the State, the Louisiana Historical Society prepared a program for the celebration of the centenary of the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States, according to the treaty of Paris of April 30, 1803. The exercises took place on December 18, 19, and 20, and were worthy of the occasion. France was represented by her distinguished ambassador, M. Jusserand; Spain, by her consul in New Orleans, and the President of the United States, by Admiral Wise, of our Navy. Governor Francis, of St. Louis, represented the directors of the great Fair which was soon to be opened to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. The French, the Spanish, and the American navies were represented by great battleships, which had assembled in our magnificent river, not for war, but on an errand of peace.

The celebration of 1903, Mr. Chairman, was a great success, and your honored predecessor, Governor W. W. Heard, expressed the thanks of the State to the Louisiana Historical Society for the patriotic efforts of its members in commemorating a great event in the history of Louisiana. Again has an important trust been confided to our Society by a legislative act, and, conscious of our responsibility, and grateful for the honor conferred upon us, we have prepared a program for the celebration of a centenary of perhaps greater importance than that of 1903.





GRANDSTAND AND SPEAKERS' PLATFORM,
JACKSON SQUARE.

Founded by Iberville and Bienville, Louisiana remained under the French domination until the year 1762, when it was ceded to Spain by the selfish King Louis XV who, in 1764, informed his subjects on the banks of the Mississippi that they were no longer French. In 1766, Ulloa, the Spanish governor, arrived, and in 1768 the colonists expelled him. The Louisianians had always had an independent spirit, and when they were abandoned by the French government, they thought of establishing a republic in New Orleans, the capital of the province. This idea was but a dream of heroism, and several of the brave men who had conceived it were put to death in 1769 by General O'Reilly, who established firmly the Spanish Domination. Nevertheless, the colonists did not lose their love for freedom, and, as they could not have a government for themselves and by themselves, they helped the Americans in their great war for independence. Under Bernardo de Galvez, the Louisianians made war against the British, who lost Baton Rouge and Natchez in 1779, Mobile in 1780, and Pensacola in 1781. The services of the soldiers of Galvez were gratefully acknowledged by Washington himself, and their descendants, of whom I am proud to be one, are now entitled to membership in the patriotic Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

At the end of the eighteenth century Bonaparte, the glorious First Consul of France, the victor of Arcola and of Rivoli, of the Pyramids and of Marengo, took back Louisiana from Spain, and on April 30, 1803, on the eve of the war with England, ceded to the United States the immense province, from which have been formed thirteen States of our great American Union.

The conqueror was also a statesman, and wrote himself Article 3 of the Treaty of Cession, as follows:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess."

Laussat, the Colonial Prefect appointed by Bonaparte, governed Louisiana admirably for twenty days, from November 30 to December 20, 1803. The colonists had been glad to become French again, although they had done justice to the mild rule of the Spanish governors, after the departure of O'Reilly in 1769. The Louisianians regretted to see the tri-colored banner of France lowered from the staff in the Place d'Armes, now Jackson Square, but they understood, when the American star-spangled banner took the place of the French flag that they were becoming citizens of a country which was governed by the people itself.

However attached they were to France, they knew that Laussat was right when, after quoting Article 3 of the treaty, he said to them on November 30, 1803:

"The time will come when you will establish for yourselves a form of government which, although respecting the sacred principles consecrated in the social pact of the Federal Union, will be adapted to your manners, your usages, your climate, your soil and your peculiar localities.

"You will be convinced ere long that, by the treaty of cession, France has conferred upon you the most eminent and memorable of blessings."

The Louisianians of 1803 understood how true were Laussat's words, and their descendants today are grateful to the men who brought about the cession of Louisiana to the United States, Bonaparte and his min-

ister Barbé Marbois, Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe, and Thomas Jefferson. The latter acted as a great statesman when he added Louisiana to the territory of the United States, and he displayed excellent judgment when he appointed William C. C. Claiborne to govern the new American province. Governor Claiborne had a difficult task to perform, but he fulfilled it with admirable tact, industry, ability, and patriotism.

By an act approved March 26, 1804, which was to be in force October 1, 1804, and to continue one year and to the end of the next session of Congress that might be held thereafter, the Territory of Orleans was established. It comprised all that portion of Louisiana south of the Mississippi Territory and of an east-and-west line, to commence on the Mississippi River, at the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and to extend west to the western boundary of the said cession.

Congress had not been generous in its act of March 26, 1804, and the people of the Territory of Orleans were greatly displeased with the little freedom granted them. Indeed, Etienne de Boré, the first mayor of New Orleans, resigned his office on May 16, 1804, through his patriotic pride as a native Louisianian. Claiborne, however, did not agree with Mayor Boré, and in his first message to the Legislative Council, the first message of an American Governor in Louisiana, on December 4, 1804, he was most optimistic in regard to the future of the Territory.

By an act approved March 2, 1805, Congress granted to the people of the Territory of Orleans a more liberal form of government and allowed them to elect the members of their House of Representatives. The inhabitants, besides, were authorized to form a State government and were to be admitted into the Union, upon the footing of the original States, as soon as the Territory should have sixty thousand inhabitants. Although the freedom enjoyed by the people of the Territory was not very great, it was far greater than during the colonial days, and there was some form of self-government, from 1805 to 1812. During that period the most important events were Aaron Burr's conspiracy in 1806, and the revolution in West Florida in 1810, by which the people of that section freed themselves from the rule of Spain.

The Territory of Orleans had been preparing itself for several years for statehood, and, as its population, by a census of 1810, was 76,556, it claimed that it had a right to become a State, and its delegate in Congress, Julien Poydras, asked that the territory be admitted into the Union. The debates on that subject in the House of Representatives, in January, 1811, are very interesting, and the speech of Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, excited the greatest surprise and interest all over the country. After stating what he considered should be the great rule of human conduct, he said: "Under the sanction of this rule of conduct, I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that, if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations; and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."

George Poindexter, from Mississippi Territory, advocated the admission of the Territory of Orleans into the Union, in accordance with article third of the treaty of cession, and condemned violently Mr. Quincy's words in regard to separation from the Union. He added that the latter's language, "if accomplished by an overt act to carry the threat which it contains into execution, would amount to treason, according to its literal and technical definition in the Constitution and laws of the United States." In conclusion, Mr. Poindexter said: "The

fate of Aaron Burr ought to be a salutary warning against treasonable machinations—and if others, having the same views, do not share a similar fate, it will not be because they do not deserve it."

The debate between Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, and George Poindexter, of Mississippi, of which Jefferson Davis was later a citizen, is one of the most curious incidents in history, and illustrates admirably the irony of fate. In 1861, fifty years after the interesting speeches of Quincy and Poindexter, Massachusetts and Mississippi had very different views in regard to secession from those of their representatives in Congress in 1811.

The bill authorizing the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and State government was passed, on January 14, 1811, by a vote of 77 yeas to 36 nays, and was approved by President Madison on February 20, 1811. Let us now see what was the condition of the Territory at that time. The population, as already stated, by a census taken in 1810 by the marshal of the United States, exclusive of West Florida, was 76,556. In 1803, the population of the immense province of Louisiana was about 50,000. In 1810, the city and suburbs of New Orleans had a population of 17,242, and the so-called precincts of New Orleans 7,310. In 1803 there were only about 8,000 inhabitants in the city. We see the large gain in population in the Territory of Orleans during the seven years since the cession to the United States. The Territory was divided into twelve counties: Orleans, German Coast, Acadia, La Fourche, Iberville, Pointe Coupée, Attakapas, Opelousas, Natchitoches, Rapides, Ouachita, and Concordia. The counties were divided into parishes, for instance, the county of Orleans comprised "all that portion of country lying on both sides of the river Mississippi from the Balize to the beginning of the parish of St. Charles, including the parishes of St. Bernard and St. Louis." The county of German Coast comprised "the parishes of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist, commonly called the first and second German Coasts." The county of Acadia comprised "the parishes of St. James and the Ascension, commonly called the first and second Acadian Coasts."

The University of Orleans had been established by legislative act in 1805, but the College of Orleans opened its doors to the young men of the Territory only in 1811. At that time the only important school for girls in the city was that of the Ursuline nuns, who had been here since 1727, and were occupying in 1811 their building on Condé street, now Chartres, which dates from 1732, and is at present the oldest building in the Mississippi Valley. The Government House of the French and Spanish Governors, which was situated on the Levee, and which became the first capitol of the State of Louisiana, was then in existence, but the members of the Constitutional Convention, thirty in number, met on November 4, 1811, in a large room fitted for their accommodation at the Trémoulet House, at the corner of St. Peter and Levee. On November 4, says "*Le Moniteur de la Louisiane*," the oldest newspaper then in Louisiana, founded in 1794, took place many important events; the opening of Congress, of the Convention, of the College, of the session of the Superior Court, of the Bank of Orleans, and of the Ball Room. "Nothing is lacking now," it adds, "but an opening of peace," referring, of course, to the great Napoleonic Wars in Europe.

The temporary president of the Convention, on November 4, was F. J. LeBreton d'Orgenois, a Louisianian by birth. After some discussion, the Convention adjourned to November 18, without electing a permanent president. The newspapers of that time were not more respectful to statesmen than they are today, and said that a certain member of the Convention had prepared a speech of ten pages of

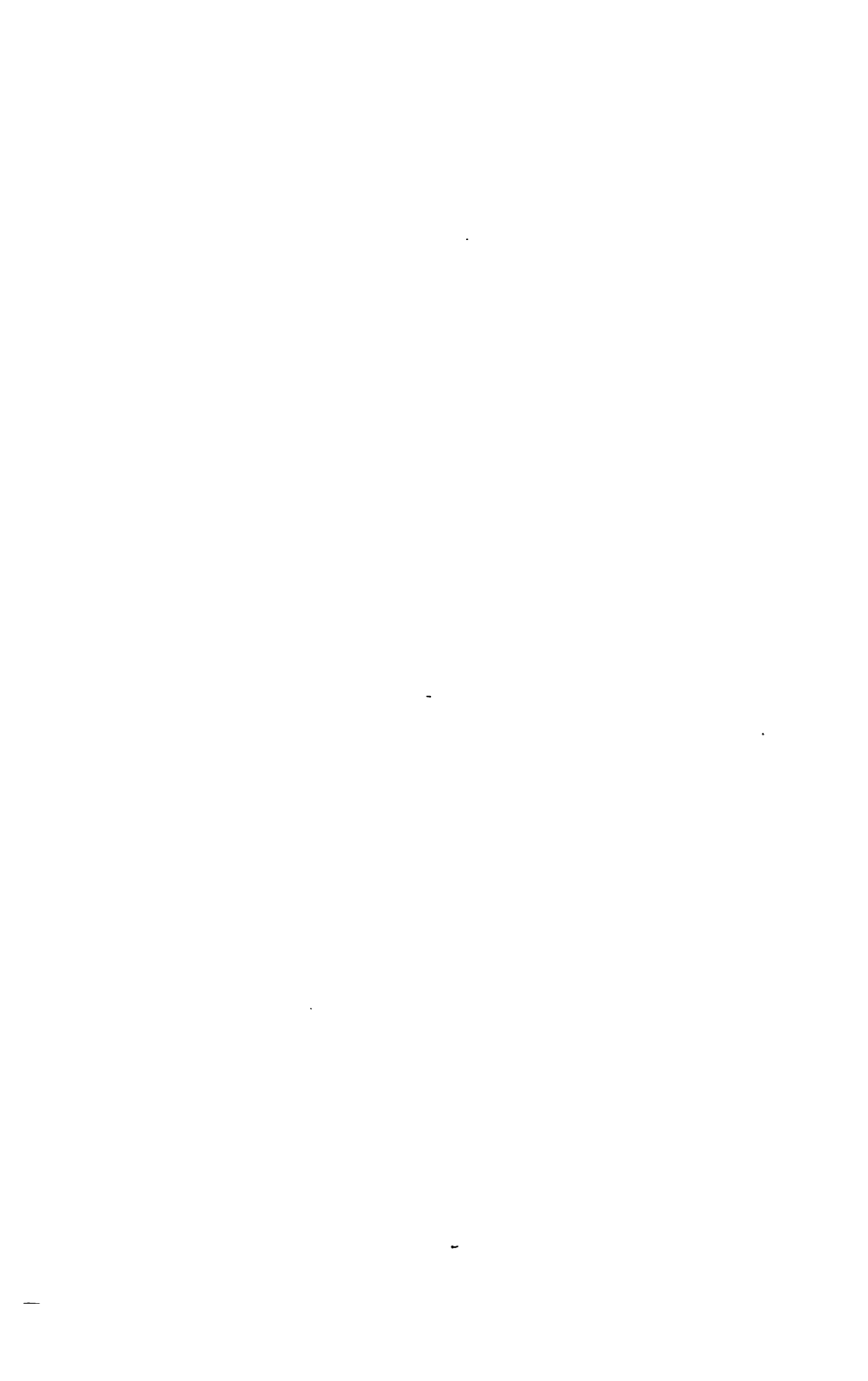
foolscap, chiefly extracted from the essays of Count de Mirabeau. "That invaluable speech may be lost unless the Convention is regularly organized." The doctrines of liberty and equality, and that all men are born equally free, were called "heresy" and "theoretical stuff" by one writer, and another said that property should be made the data for suffrage, at least \$500 of taxable property, and \$5,000 for eligibility to the Legislature. The writer added quaintly but judiciously: "Do not disqualify any man on account of his age—we see old fools in office as well as young ones, or why is the age of a man or the length of his beard a criterion?"

On November 18, 1811, the Convention met for the second time, and Julien Poydras was elected president and Eligius Fromentin, secretary. Poydras had had a remarkable career. Born at Nantes, in France, in 1740, he had come to the colony of Louisiana penniless, and had acquired a large fortune. When Governor Galvez conquered Baton Rouge from the British in 1779, Poydras wrote on that event a short epic poem which is the first work of the French literature of Louisiana. It has not great literary merit, but it is interesting as an historical document. The author evidently imitated Boileau's celebrated epistle on the crossing of the Rhine by the cavalry of Louis XIV. In Poydras's poem the Mississippi is awakened by a thunderbolt. He asks what mortal or what god has come to disturb the sweet peace of his happy shores, where dwell his cherished planters. He sends the nymph Scaesaris to find out who is the rash being that is invading his realm. The nymph goes into the camp, disguised as a mortal, and sees the hero. She returns to the god Mississippi, and describes the army and relates the story of the siege and capture of Baton Rouge. Her narrative to the river-god ends by a prophecy of what his banks will be under the rule of the victors.

Poydras's prophecy has been verified: The Mississippi has been one of the principal causes of the prosperity of Louisiana and of New Orleans, her metropolis. We love our great river; we admire it, and we are proud of it, however terrible it may appear, when it rises in its might and beats its banks with its tumultuous waves. It has given us the soil upon which we stand; it brings to us the commerce of the world; and, by its long course and that of its tributaries, it binds us in close friendship with many millions of our American fellow-citizens. Let us enjoy its benefits, and let the government of our country protect us from its ravages.

The great importance of the event which we celebrate is that it made the Louisianians entirely free and self governing. A territorial form of government is more or less an autocracy, and we know that the people of Louisiana who, through all their history, had striven for freedom, were not satisfied with the form of government given them by Congress in 1805, however liberal it might have seemed. Julien Poydras, the president of the Convention, delivered a long address in French, on November 18, 1811, which was read in English by James Brown. Poydras expressed the opinion of the great majority of the people of the Territory when he said: "A territorial government is execrable; it is a monstrosity in the annals of a free people, which it should never have disfigured, and from which it should be forever erased." The style of Poydras's address was as florid as that of his poem on Galvez. He compared the feelings of the people of the Territory of Orleans, which was about to become a State, to those of a navigator who, on the point of perishing, arrives at the port, the object of his hopes and of his fortune.

Jean Noël Destréhan said that the Territory should not have been separated from Upper Louisiana, or, at least, a part of the latter should



have been annexed to it. He feared the clause of the requirements of Congress, which stated that the judicial and legislative proceedings should be written in English, a clause which seemed to exclude from the government the French speaking people of the new State. Alexander Porter thought that the great mass of the people was not instructed in the principles of freedom, a statement which was not favorably received by the members of the Convention and by the large crowd which had assembled in the hall.

The great question was: "State or no State?" Le Breton d'Orgenois, Col. Bellechasse, Jean Blanque, Magloire Guichard, James Brown, John Watkins, a former mayor of New Orleans, spoke in favor of a State, and Destréhan and Porter against it. Watkins was the mover of the resolution for a State, and the vote stood, for State 35, against it 7. It seems strange that any member of the Convention should have voted against a State, but the men who did so were just as patriotic as their colleagues who voted for a State. A committee, consisting of Allan B. Magruder, James Brown, Henry Johnson, Henry Bry, Jean Blanque, Jean Noël Destréhan, and Michel Cantrelle, was appointed to draw the draft of a constitution. A memorial to Congress was adopted praying for an extension of territory to embrace West Florida to the river Perdido. On November 29, Magruder read the form of a constitution, which was ordered translated into French and published.

On December 9, 1811, a name was chosen for the new State. Orleans, Jefferson, and Lower Louisiana were suggested, but the Convention chose Louisiana, the harmonious and beautiful name which La Salle had given, in honor of Louis XIV, to the vast country discovered by him, a name which had been lost for several years, and which was to be as glorious as American Louisiana as it had been under the French and Spanish dominations. So well beloved was the name Louisiana in the Territory of Orleans that Bernard de Marigny, a member of the Convention, says that, when it was suggested to give to the new State the name of Jefferson, Louis De Blanc de St. Denis declared that, if such a proposition had any chance of success, he would arm himself with a barrel of powder and blow up the Convention. DeBlanc was right, the name Louisiana is as sacred to the people of our great State as the name New Orleans to the people of our great city.

The constitution was adopted unanimously, on January 28, 1812, and Fromentin and Magruder were appointed to lay it before Congress. They were to sail by the ship "Missouri," on January 27 or 28, and expected to reach Congress in the first week of March. The Convention adjourned on January 28, having accomplished an excellent task, for the Constitution of 1812 suited admirably the Louisianians of that time and lasted until the year 1845. It was not quite as democratic as the men of our day should like, but it was a judicious piece of work, under which the State prospered greatly for one-third of a century. Congress passed an act for the admission of the new State of Louisiana into the Union, and the President approved the act on April 8, 1812. It was declared, however, that the act should not be in force before April 30, the ninth anniversary of the treaty of cession. By an act approved April 14, the greater part of the Territory of West Florida was added to the State of Louisiana.

Let us cast another glance at the city of New Orleans, the first capital of the State of Louisiana, and see how it was in 1812. The heart of the city was, as it is to-day, the Place d'Armes, from which there was an unobstructed view of our splendid Mississippi. Facing it on Chartres street were the Cathedral, and the two buildings on each side of it, the historic Cabildo and the Presbytery. There was one theatre, the St. Philip, built in 1810, where there were plays in French. On Thursday,



April 30, 1812, exactly one hundred years ago, the "Théâtre St. Philippe" played "Joseph," an opera in three acts, by Méhul and Duval, for the benefit of Mlle. Eugénie Fleury, and "L'Heureuse Erreur," comedy in one act by Patrat. "Le Moniteur de la Louisiane," of April 30, gives news from Washington of the session of Congress, and we see an advertisement signed by N. J. Roosevelt in regard to the persons who should like to be interested in the patent concerning steamboats, of Livingston and Fulton. There are also advertisements about fugitive slaves, and news from Europe that Napoleon will soon make war against Russia. Indeed in the New Orleans newspapers of 1811 and 1812, the great name of Napoleon occurs very often, a name which attracted the passionate attention of the whole civilized world. In January, 1812, we see in the "Louisiana Gazette" that the King of Rome had had his first tooth. The unfortunate "Aiglon" was still a French prince at the Tuileries, and not yet an Austrian archduke at Schönbrunn.

An interesting news in the "Louisiana Gazette" was that the son of Carondelet, our enlightened Spanish governor, a brigadier general in the Spanish army, had acquired great glory at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo during the war against the French, and that he had been appointed to carry the dispatch to the Cortes and to the Regency. There are notices of three private schools in New Orleans in 1812, and of the Banks of Louisiana and of Orleans. The mother tongue of the greater part of the inhabitants of the city was French; the manners were elegant and pleasing, and life was very agreeable. What a difference, however, between the New Orleans of 1812 and that of 1912, between the small town which had hardly spread beyond the Vieux Carré and our present large and beautiful city. The difference is also immense between the Louisiana of 1812, with its magnificent resources still undeveloped, and that of 1912, so prosperous and progressive that it is destined to be one of the greatest States in the American Union.

Louisiana having become a State, a governor was now to be elected. The Constitution provided that the citizens throughout the State should first vote for the various candidates, after which the returns were to be opened in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly, the two candidates having the highest number of votes were to be balloted on, and the one receiving the highest number of votes was to be declared elected governor. He was made ineligible for re-election, must be thirty-five years of age and the owner of landed property worth at least \$5,000. No member of Congress nor minister of a religious society was eligible to the office of governor.

The candidates for the governorship were William C. C. Claiborne, Jacques Villeré and Jean Noël Destréhan. The campaign was exciting, for Villeré and Destréhan were both distinguished Creoles who had rendered great service to their native State. Claiborne received the highest number of votes from the people and was elected governor by the General Assembly of Louisiana, which had met on July 27. The Governor was inaugurated on July 31, 1812. His administration was destined to be eventful, as war had been declared by Congress against Great Britain on June 18. In his inaugural address Governor Claiborne said: "War is not the greatest of evils—base submission to aggression would have been a greater curse. It would have entailed dishonor, cowardice, vassalage upon our posterity In such a contest, the issue cannot be doubtful. In such a cause, every American should bare his bosom. Where justice is the standard, Heaven is the warrior's shield."

The first American Governor of the State of Louisiana was worthy of the high esteem which the people had for him. His administration is memorable in our history for the heroic defense made on our soil against foreign invasion by Andrew Jackson and his brave troops, in December,



1814, and January, 1815. At the Battle of New Orleans the Americans won the most complete victory that history has ever recorded, and the star of the eighteenth State of the United States shone with a brilliancy which has never been dimmed from that time.

From 1815 to 1861 Louisiana prospered greatly under the guidance of wise and able governors, and when the great war between the States broke out, the men of Louisiana did their full duty on the battlefield, while the women were just as heroic at home by their fortitude, their charity, and their patriotism. After the war, the Louisianians showed that, like the French, who established the colony which has become an American State, they knew how to bear reverses nobly and to recover from them. Ever courageous and energetic, devoted to their State, the Louisianians of to-day are happy and proud to celebrate the centenary of their complete independence. Louisiana was the first State of the immense province acquired by Jefferson in 1803, to become a State of the American Union. She proved to be so worthy of statehood that when the other territories, formed from the so-called Louisiana Purchase, and from the original province named by LaSalle, applied for admission into the Union, no speeches like that of Josiah Quincy in 1811 were heard in the national House of Representatives.

This Centennial anniversary deserves to be fittingly celebrated to commemorate an event which has been of great importance in the history of civilization. The world has gained by the fact that Louisiana became a State of our United States, one hundred years ago. Her Pelican will be forever sympathetic to all human beings who admire courage and self-sacrifice. *Non sibi sed suis* is one of the mottoes of Louisiana, and to these beautiful words are added others no less beautiful: Justice, Union, and Confidence. Let the citizens of our State be faithful to her mottoes, and in a hundred years from now, the second centenary of Louisiana's statehood will be celebrated with the same enthusiasm as the first centenary is celebrated today. There will be, as there are now, distinguished delegates from sister States of the Union and from foreign countries, and the world will say, as it is saying today: Louisiana, you have fulfilled your task well as a civilized State. May God grant that you be forever worthy of being a sovereign State of the United States of America!

Governor Earl Brewer, of Mississippi, was introduced by Governor Sanders.

The chief executive of Mississippi had for his subject "Sister States."

He said that he did not propose, in view of the lateness of the hour, to make a long speech. The programme has been protracted, and the people must be fatigued after standing for three hours. Under such circumstances a visitor from another State could not say anything that would interest the assembly. It would take some topic of a local nature, such as for instance, politics, to hold the attention of the vast audience.

At this stage of Governor Brewer's address, the attention of the people was attracted by the ceremony of flag-raising in Jackson Square. The noise in the square interrupted the Governor's

speech, and when there occurred comparative quiet, he tried to keep on, stating that he admired the great progress made by the State.

But the bands of music began playing as the flag slowly went up the tall pole; the multitude cheered, the big bells of the St. Louis Cathedral pealed forth a musical chorus, and cannon boomed in national salute to the flag.

The ceremony of flag-raising being over, Governor Brewer said that he had better quit speaking, but loud cries of, "Go on, go on, Governor," encouraged him to resume. He then stepped forward and said that at all times Louisianians have been ready to come forward for the Nation when her life was in jeopardy, and in times that called for great men, Louisiana has always responded to the command of the hour. If one should call the roll, and challenge the world, no list would be complete without the names of Louisiana's unconquered heroes.

Governor Brewer spoke in words of high praise and admiration of General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War, a Louisianian, who was on his return to the United States elected President of the United States.

The eloquent visiting Governor next mentioned the part played by troops from Louisiana in the epochal battle of New Orleans in 1815 when the British invaders were totally routed. Louisiana furnished fifty per cent of the soldiers on that memorable occasion.

The Governor then passed on to lauding the patriotic men who took such active part, at the risk of their lives, in the dark days of reconstruction in Louisiana, and who so signally aided to free the State from obnoxious rule, and re-established the government which the people of the State desired.

In these days, when people are dissatisfied with present political plans of the man who promised a downward revision of the tariff, and gave an upward revision; when heresies and "isms," are attempted to be put upon the people, who are falling out with the times, some man from the South, and perhaps from Louisiana, might walk into the Presidency, and pave the way for a higher, better, and more lasting civilization.

Governor Brewer thanked the people for their kind attention in spite of the noise and tumult, and when he retired, there were hearty cheers for the plucky Governor of Mississippi.



Miss Clarisse Claiborne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fernand Claiborne, great-grand-daughter of Hon. W. C. C. Claiborne, the first American Governor of Louisiana, and niece of Hon. Charles F. Claiborne, member of the Louisiana Historical Society, and of the general committee on Centennial, took hold of the ropes that hoisted the flag of 1812, of the United States, over the State flag of Louisiana. Miss Claiborne is not only a descendant of the first governor of Louisiana, on the paternal side, but on the maternal side she is a descendant of the Honorable Jacques Villeré, who was the second American Governor of this State, from 1816 to 1820.

The school children sang "The Star Spangled Banner," at the conclusion of the flag raising.

A detachment of the Washington Artillery fired a salute of seventeen guns—the national salute—and next boomed one more gun in commemoration of the fact that Louisiana was the eighteenth State to be admitted into the Union.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZE MEDAL TO MISS DINWIDDIE.

Judge A. A. Gunby of Monroe, donor of the prize medal to be competed for by pupils of the public schools, for the best essay on "The Significance of Louisiana's Admission into the Union as a State," presented the gold medal to Miss Emily B. Dinwiddie.

Judge Gunby in presenting the medal said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens of Louisiana:—It seems proper that I should explain the object and purpose which the Louisiana Historical Society had in view in presenting a medal on this occasion. The Society thought, and properly thought, that the purpose of the celebration should be mainly educational and, therefore, that the public schools of the State should be interested in this celebration in the most direct and efficient form. The Society offered a medal to be contested for by all the pupils of all the schools in the State embraced in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Doctor Gwinn, the distinguished Superintendent of Public Education for the city of New Orleans, was put in charge of this contest and he invited essays on the subject of "The Significance of the Admission of Louisiana to the Union," and requested the principals of the schools to make choice of all the essays presented and to send him two of the best essays chosen from the entire list. There were over a thousand essays on the subject presented, and I



am proud to say the study of Louisiana history was stimulated and encouraged more than it has ever been before by this historical contest. Doctor Gwinn states that he received seventy choice essays from the number written and that he, together with his committee, examined and weeded out those essays and selected therefrom ten of the best; but all indications from whence these essays came and by whom written were eliminated and that these essays were then submitted to a committee composed of Prof. Butler of Newcomb College, Miss Grace King and Miss Imogen Stone, and they selected from these essays one that they considered best in form and composition. This essay was written by Miss Emily B. Dinwiddie of the Newman Manual Training School of New Orleans.

I ask permission to say, before this vast audience, that the object of the Historical Society in giving the children of the State a prominent and leading part in these exercises, was a noble and wise one. Our children are the jewels of Louisiana; they are our best and most valuable product; they are the pride of the present, the hope of the future and the glory of the past. For my part, I would rather have my name connected with the children of the State than with any of the elaborate and learned orations and essays that have been submitted here on the career of Louisiana in the past and her prospects for the future.

I hope I may be also permitted to say that the history of Louisiana is the most important of any State in the Union, and, I might say, more important than the history of any other State or nation in the world. The significance of the admission of Louisiana to the Union has never been adequately treated by any historian. Time will not permit to discuss, nor even to outline the immense significance of that event in the history of our Government. The admission of Louisiana to the Union not only achieved the great things that have been outlined here on this stand; it not only made the Mississippi the greatest pathway of commerce in the world; freed for all time the navigation of the Mississippi River and made it the bond of an indissoluble union; it not only destined the City of New Orleans to become the greatest seaport in the world, as Jefferson said; it not only was the first State formed out of the foreign territory, as has been well said here, and made possible the admission of thirteen States from the territory purchased from Napoleon; not only made of the United States



a more powerful Government, a continental Government, a world power, which no other nation dare to attack, which no other nation on earth would successfully hope to compete with in war; it not only provided the people of the United States a fine territory of rich and fertile soil which enables Louisiana, like her Pelican, to feed her own young, and in time to feed the young of all the world; but above all, and before all, the admission of Louisiana to the Union made possible and necessary the annunciation of the Monroe Doctrine by President Monroe, who had been the plenipotentiary to make the treaty with Napoleon; the annunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, which, thanks to the Louisiana purchase, has reserved the soil of all countries in the Western Hemisphere for popular government and thus revolutionized the governments and the political ideas of the whole world. Such was the significance of the admission of Louisiana as a State in the Union.

To stimulate the study of history, to enable our children and our children's children to realize the immense significance of that commonwealth to the Union of States, was the wise and noble object of the Louisiana Historical Society. We want the children of this State to become deeply and truly versed in the history of Louisiana and that shall be the proudest memento of this great occasion. If I may be permitted, in some measure, to paraphrase the words of the greatest oration ever delivered on American soil, I would say that the Louisiana Historical Society wishes that you children, who stand around this stage, would go forth from this celebration and consecrate yourselves anew to the service and glory of Louisiana; that from the memories of this day there may be a new birth of freedom and a new baptism of patriotic fire in this commonwealth.

Now, Miss Dinwiddie, I take great pleasure and pride in presenting to you, as the winner among a thousand competitors, as the winner in an honorable and severe contest, as in the noblest sense, the Queen of this Celebration, I take great pleasure in congratulating you on your ambition and ability and courage, and presenting to you, as a representative of the children of the present and the children of the future, this beautiful medal, this Louisiana Centennial medal, which bears upon one of its golden sides the coat of arms of your native State, and upon the other the following inscription:

"LOUISIANA CENTENNIAL MEDAL.**For Prize Essay****Presented to Emily B. Dinwiddie,****April 30, 1912."**

Miss Dinwiddie's essay that won the coveted prize, was as follows:

LOUISIANA AS A STATE.

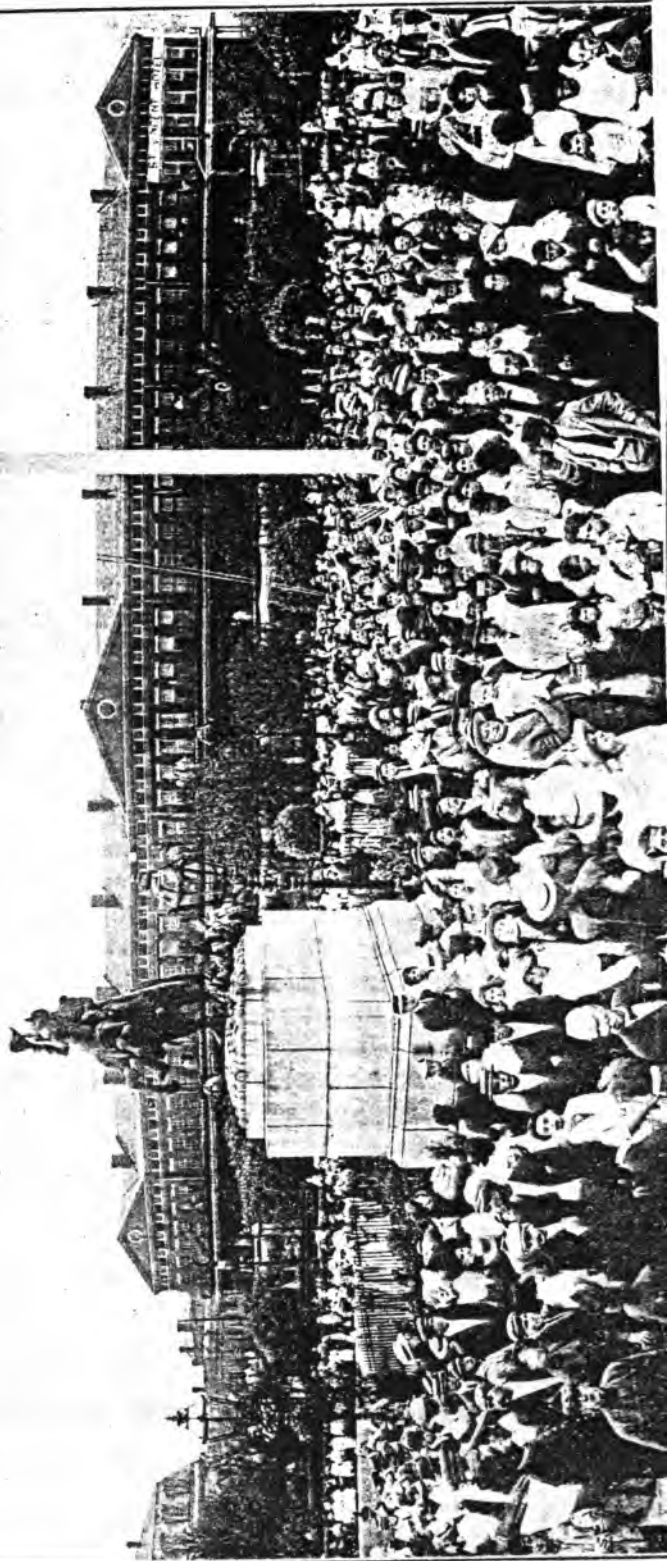
"When Napoleon Bonaparte sold this land to the United States for fifteen million dollars, he little dreamed of its value. The people criticized Thomas Jefferson strongly for buying what they thought to be a waste land of forests, water and swamps. They, too, little thought of what value it would be in only a century, for now it is estimated to be worth at least a hundred billion dollars. It is said that the wealth of her natural resources is greater than that of any of the thirteen States forming the original body of the Union. Congress hesitated in admitting the State into the United States because it was inhabited so largely by the French and Spanish Creoles, whose ideas of liberty and government were so very different from those of the Americans. Even after she was admitted as a State there was a great difference of opinion as to whether it was a good thing or not. The American people who had moved into the purchased land were very glad, but the French inhabitants were sorry, for now they lost all hope of being restored to the French government again.

Let us look at some of the changes that have taken place since that time. In 1803 a census was taken and it was found that the inhabitants in the ceded territory were 49,000. Now in the State of Louisiana alone (and it is but a small part of the Louisiana purchase) there are more than thirty-three times as many.

New Orleans was then the largest city of the territory, and still is. The position of this city is one reason for its being large. It is a river harbor, about 100 miles from the gulf, but easily reached by ocean vessels. Shreveport and Baton Rouge (the capital) are also important commercial cities.

Many people thought that Louisiana was a great area of malarial swamps, and it is true that they take up about a third of the State, but they are now regarded as her greatest source of wealth, for they are not swamps in the usual meaning of that word,





they are really rich prairie lands overflowed by the many rivers going into the gulf. When drained and reclaimed they make the richest of farm lands.

Cotton, sugar cane, corn and rice are the great crops of the State. Cotton is raised mostly in the southeastern part, rice in the southwestern part. Cotton is the most important crop financially, sugar cane ranks next, then corn, and fourth, rice. Wheat, oats, potatoes and peanuts have been found to do well in this soil. Cattle and sheep can be raised profitably throughout the State, especially in the pine lands.

No account of the material advantages would be complete without mention of her wealth in almost every form of fish life. The rivers and bayous which run into the Gulf of Mexico, carry down great quantities of food for fishes, and redfish, pompano, mullet, trout, reddsappers, sheepshead and Spanish mackerel are found in great abundance, besides inexhaustible quantities of oysters, shrimps and crabs. The enemies which destroy many oysters in the northern beds are not found here, and the warm water makes the oysters grow much faster.

Some of the most important industries are the manufacture of sugar and the mining of sulphur and salt. Although the oil industry is a new one, Louisiana is eighth in the oil producing States. The opening of the Panama Canal will probably do a great deal for the commerce of this city, for it is the nearest large port. The water ways are many and important. The principal one of these is the Mississippi, which joins New Orleans with many large cities, including St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville and others. New Orleans is the terminal for many of the large railways in this country.

The State has made wonderful progress in developing its schools. It was once thought that public schools were sort of charitable institutions for those who could not pay to educate their children, but this idea has changed entirely and all classes now send their children to public schools, which give as good teaching as many private schools.

In addition to many high schools the State has two large universities and three experiment stations.

Louisiana has given some great men to the world, Audubon, a great naturalist; Richardson, a great architect; Gottshalk, a great musician; Benjamin, a brilliant lawyer; Beauregard, a famous mil-



itary engineer, and Zachary Taylor, one of the United States' finest Presidents. She has no cause to be ashamed for her offerings to the United States and to the world."

The children of the public schools sang "Dixie," and everybody stood while the Southern song was being so sweetly given by the young people, to the accompaniment of the orchestra from the battleship New Hampshire.

The exercises closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. R. F. Coupland, D. D.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND COMMERCE; THE CABILDO AND PRESBYTERY.

An important feature of the day was the formal opening of the Louisiana State Museum which took place in the Cabildo, ~~now in the keeping of the Louisiana Historical Society,~~ and in the Presbytère, on the lower side of the St. Louis Cathedral. Historical mementoes and relics are kept in the Cabildo, while in the other building are preserved specimens of the varied products of Louisiana.

In the office of the curator, Mr. Robert Glenk, refreshments were served to the visitors.





Banquet
given on the occasion of the
Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary
of the Admission of Louisiana as a
State into the United States
in the Gold Room of the Hotel Grunewald
City of New Orleans
on April the thirtieth, at eight o'clock
Nineteen hundred and twelve
under the auspices of
The Louisiana Historical Society
in accordance with Act 107 of the General Assembly of Louisiana
Approved July 1st nineteen hundred and ten



THE BANQUET.

The celebration of the banquet in the gold room of the Hotel Grunewald was a social function of great interest. The toastmaster, Professor Fortier, presided with dignity, and the toasts and allusive music were much enjoyed.

THE ORDER OF TOASTS.

Music—"Southern Smiles March."

Invocation.

Most Rev. Archbishop James H. Blenk, of New Orleans.

Toastmaster—Prof. Alcée Fortier, President Louisiana Historical Society.

"Welcome to Our Guests."

By Prof. Alcée Fortier.

Music—"Auld Lang Syne."

"The President of the United States."

Response by Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, representing President Taft.

Music—"Hail to the Chief."

"France."

Response by Hon. Henri Francastel, Consul General of France in New Orleans.

Music—"La Marseillaise."

"Spain."

Response by Don Señor Alexandro Berea y Rodrigo, Consul of Spain in New Orleans.

Music—"Hymne de Riego."

"Louisiana of the Past."

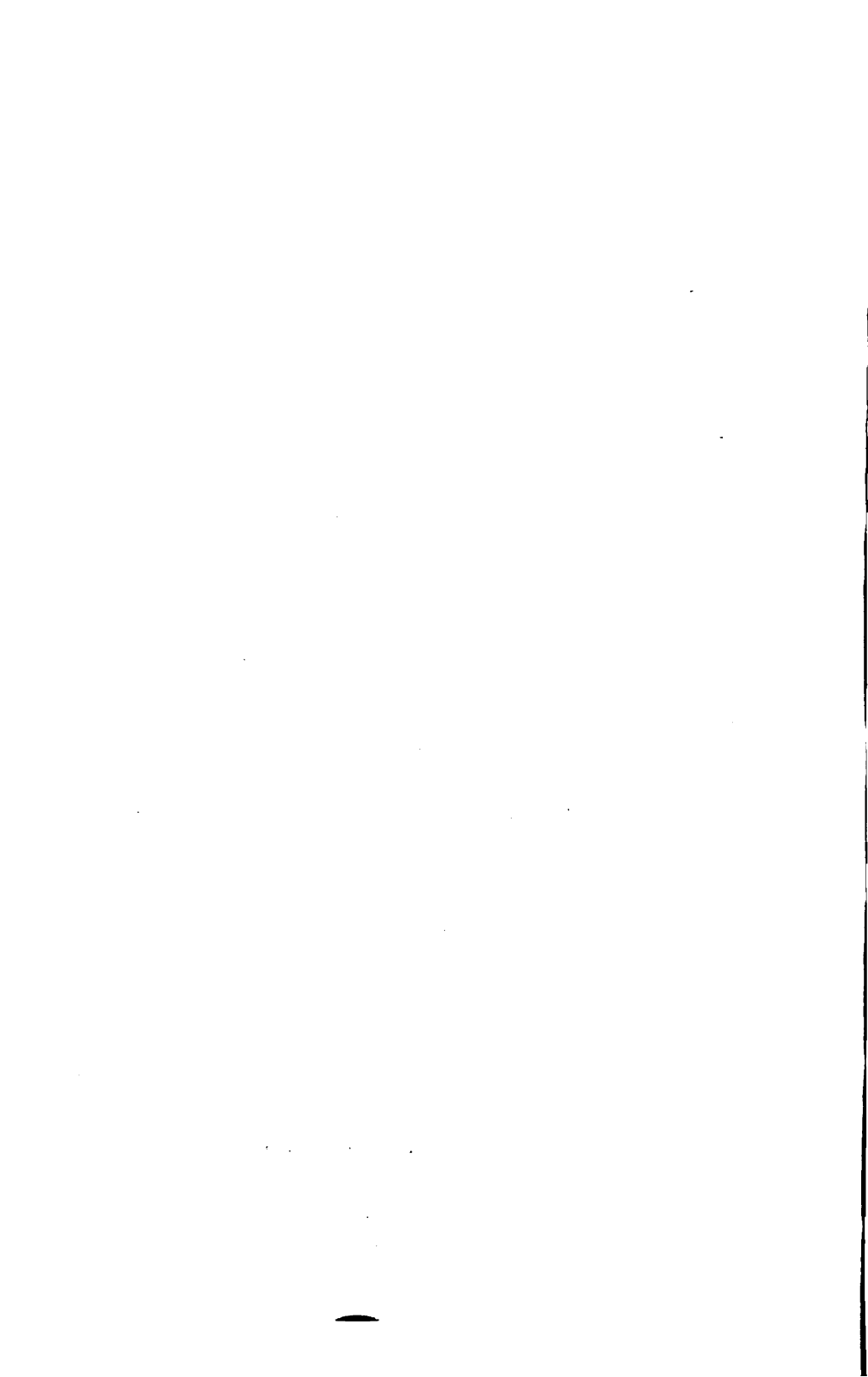
Response by Hon. Charles F. Claiborne, grandson of the first Governor of Louisiana, W. C. C. Claiborne.

"Louisiana of the Present."

Response by Hon. J. Y. Sanders, Governor of Louisiana.

"Louisiana of the Future."

Response by Hon. Henri L. Gueydan, of Vermilion Parish, Senator.



Celebration of the Louisiana Centennial.

Music—"My Louisiana Lou."

"The City of New Orleans"

Response by Hon. Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans.

Music—"Cher mo l'aimin Toi."

"The Historical Relation of Quebec to the City of New Orleans."

Response by Rev. Antonio Huet, of Laval University, Quebec.

Music—"International Hymn."

"Latin America."

Response by Hon. Don Señor Ricardo Arias, Minister of Panama in Washington City.

Music—"La Paloma."

"The Army of the United States."

Response by Lieutenant-Colonel Lansing H. Beach, U. S. Engineers.

Music—"My Own United States."

"The Navy of the United States."

Response by Captain J. H. Oliver, Commanding the U. S. Battleship New Hampshire.

Music—"Stars and Stripes, Forever."

"The Day We Celebrate."

Response by Judge Henry Renshaw, of Division C, First City Court, N. O.

Music—"Dixie."

"Education in Louisiana."

Response by Dr. E. B. Craighead, President of Tulane University.

Music—"School Days."

"The Judiciary of Louisiana."

Response by Hon. Joseph A. Breau, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Music—"You Gotta Quit Kickin' My Dawg Aroun'."

"The General Assembly of Louisiana."

Response by Colonel J. D. Hill.

Music—"Alexander's Ragtime Band."



"The Historical Societies of the United States."

Response by Hon. M. W. C. Sprague, representing the Governor of Michigan.

Music—"Then You'll Remember Me."

"Our Visiting Governors."

Response by Hon. Earl Brewer, Governor of Mississippi.

Music—"We Are a Band of Brothers."

"The Ladies."

Response by Prof. H. M. Gill.

Music—"My Beautiful Doll."

"Louisiana State Museum."

Response by Hon. T. P. Thompson, President of the Board of Curators of the Museum.

Music—"Home, Sweet Home."

"The Press."

Response by Hon. John Dymond, Former President of the Louisiana Press Association.

Music—"Washington Post."

Benediction.

By Rev. George H. Cornelson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans.

Music—"The Star Spangled Banner." (All Standing.)

Leader of Orchestra—Prof. George L. O'Connell.

Among the distinguished persons present at the banquet as guests of the committee were: Hon. J. Y. Sanders, Governor of Louisiana; Hon. Earl Brewer, Governor of Mississippi; Hon. W. E. Clark, Governor of Alaska; Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States; Most Rev. James H. Blenk, Archbishop of New Orleans; Hon. Henri Francastel, Consul-General of France; Hon. Alexandro Berea y Rodrigo, Consul of Spain; Hon. J. B. Calvo, Minister in Washington from Costa Rica; Hon. Ricardo Arias, Minister in Washington from Panama; Hon. H. T. Carew Hunt, British Consul General; Hon. F. Davila, Minister from Honduras; Hon. Salvator Castrillo, Minister from Nicaragua; Hon. R. Bengoechea, Consul General of Guatemala; Hon. G. Ecceverria Aguilar, Consul of Belgium; Hon. M. W. C. Sprague, representing

the Governor of Michigan; Captain W. S. Wood, commanding battleship "Nebraska;" Captain J. H. Oliver, commanding battleship "New Hampshire"; Lieutenant-Commander D. E. Dismukes, U. S. S. "Petrel"; Lieutenant-Colonel Lansing H. Beach, U. S. Engineers; Major S. A. Kephart, commanding troops at U. S. Barracks; Rev. Antonio Huot, of Laval University, Quebec, and many others.

The banquet was in every way successful and enjoyable to those who participated in it. Space precludes our reproducing in full the text of the toasts delivered, but we shall present some as representative of the wide interest aroused beyond the borders of the State by the celebration.

The toast first announced by the toastmaster, Professor Fortier, was "The President of the United States," and the entire company rose to greet the response made by Hon. Philander C. Knox, representing, at the Centennial celebration, the Chief Executive of the Nation.

Mr. Knox, in beginning his talk, took occasion to refer to the lavish hospitality tendered him during the Centennial ceremonies; hospitality of so generous a character as to prove to his satisfaction, Louisiana's claims to that quality in an unusually high degree.

"I am glad to be asked to respond to a toast to the President," said Mr. Knox. "There is, to my mind, no office in all the world, more responsible and more mighty than that of Chief Executive of these United States. We have, in this country, a government in many ways, peculiar to ourselves, and in which the power is vested in legislative, judicial and executive officers, but yet remains in the hands of the people. In politics the power, at the last, is always with the people. They must always rule, and not in this government, or any other government, has any system of monarchical or oligarchical control been so strong as to long prevail over the demands of a righteous and assertive people, resolved to be free.

"We may take office from our legislators when they make unwise laws. We may impeach our judicial officers when they make improper or dishonest decisions—and I am glad to say that not more than two or three times have charges of dishonesty against judges been sustained. We may even impeach the President.

'Now, in all this complex scheme of administrative life the President's office is the most important, by far. He must be a

man of broad comprehension—indeed almost universal comprehensiveness is required of him. Filling the Presidential office, now, we have a man who by qualifications, by hereditary endowments, and by experience, is one of the ablest men, to my mind, ever in this high position. Mr. Taft's father was Attorney General of the United States. He spent his boyhood in an atmosphere of vigorous Americanism. When a young man he ascended to the bench, and served wisely as a judge. He became Solicitor General of the United States, and from that position graduated to the post of Secretary of War. As Secretary and in the previous capacity of Governor of the Philippines, he performed diplomatic services of inestimable value to his country. So interested was he in his labors of directing Philippine affairs, that while engaged there he twice refused to accept a position declared to be the height of his ambition—a seat on the Supreme Court bench.

"I say to you, William Howard Taft is a man of fullest Presidential stature, a thorough reformer without ostentation, a man who, deciding upon the advisability of roasting a pig, can do so without burning a village."

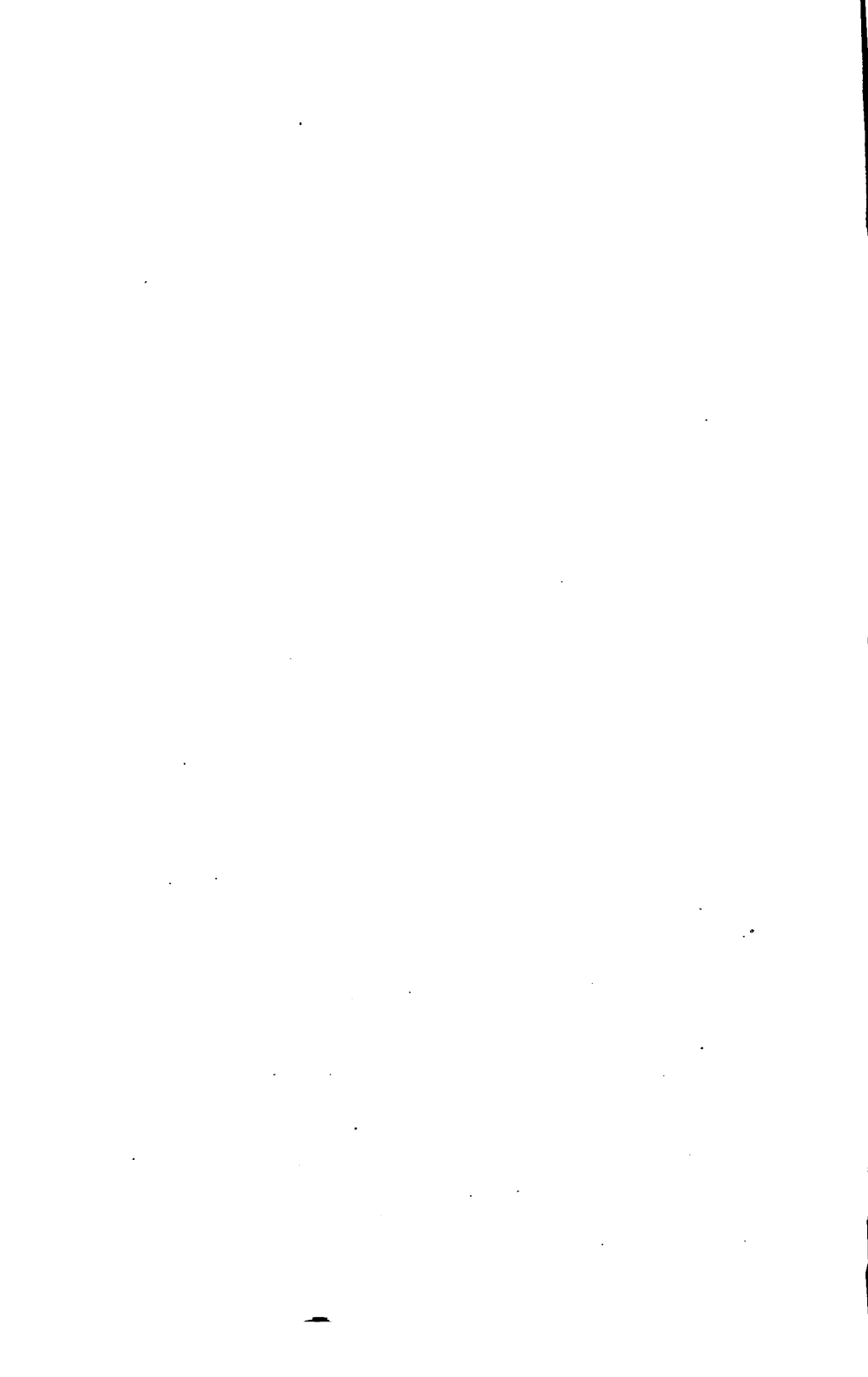
The Honorable Henri Francastel, Consul General of France at New Orleans, replied to the toast "France," in his native tongue.

"M. Jusserand m'a chargé de le représenter à ce mémorable anniversaire. Nous devons regretter profondément son absence, car en admettant que je puisse rencontrer les paroles qu'il convient de dire à ce banquet, ces paroles n'auront jamais dans ma bouche l'autorité qu'elles auraient eue dans celle de l'Ambassadeur de la République française.

Quoi qu'il en soit, la substitution était fatale, puisqu'elle s'est produite; fatale comme l'était la réunion de la Louisiane aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Les événements historiques sont inéluctables; il serait étrange, en effet, que l'évolution des espèces fut régie sur la terre par des lois inflexibles, tandis que les destinées de l'humanité seraient livrées aux caprices du hasard.

Il était écrit que la Louisiane serait rendue à la France en 1800 et, que le retour à mon pays de cet immense territoire n'aurait qu'une durée éphémère. En 1803 Bonaparte cédait la Louisiane aux Etats-Unis.

"J'ai entendu dire que les Louisianais devaient à l'article 3 du



traité de cession, leur prompt admission dans l'Union américaine. Cet article stipulait bien que les Louisianais deviendraient aussitôt que possible citoyens des Etats Unis, et auraient la jouissance de leur liberté et de leurs biens, ainsi que le libre exercice de leur religion ; mais il ne faut pas s'exagérer l'efficacité d'un pareil article. En le signant, le Premier Consul faisait un beau geste et un geste adroit. A la veille du jour où il s'app préparait à rétablir l'ordre en France en supprimant la liberté, il se préoccupait de conserver cette même liberté, à une poignée de citoyens français qui échappaient à sa main dominatrice, et il s'affirmait ainsi républicain.

C'est à elle même, Messieurs, que la Louisiane doit sa rapide élévation au rang d'Etat ; elle était mûre pour l'autonomie. Lorsque son étoile est allée prendre place dans le champ d'azur du drapeau américain, l'heure était venue de ce lever d'astre sur l'horizon politique.

La cession de la Louisiane a eu son bon côté pour la France. Quand deux peuples sont voisins, il est impossible qu'ils n'aient pas de temps à autre maille à partir ensemble ; si les Français et les Américains s'étaient trouvés en perpétuel contact aux limites mal fixées du bassin du Mississipi, des froissements eussent été inévitables. Que serait devenue cette amitié qui dure depuis un siècle et demi et dont il n'existe peut-être pas d'autre exemple dans l'histoire ?

"Tout est donc pour le mieux. Il ne me reste plus qu'à former un souhait. Puisse cette amitié plus que séculaire ne subir jamais d'éclipse et se prolonger à la faveur de traités d'arbitrage, jusqu' à l'avènement de cette paix universelle dont quelques hommes politiques de ce temps ne croient pas la réalisation impossible.

Senor Don Alexando Barea y Rodrigo, Consul of Spain at New Orleans, responded in Spanish, to the toast "Spain."

Senor Barea said :

"Señores :—Ineludibles atenciones de su elevado cargo han impedido al Sr. Ministro de S. M. en Washington asistir á los festivos llevados á cabo en esta ciudad para conmemorar el centenario de la entrada de la Luisiana como Estado dentro de la gran Union Norte-Americana ; pero, habiendo delegado en mi, cumpro tan honorem mision haciendo publico testimonio de agradecimiento á la Comision organizadora de este Centenario por la delicada aten-



cion que ha tenido invitando á España á concurrir por medio de su representante á estas solemnidades, agradecimiento que tengo que hacer extensivo al Señor que dedicó su brindis á España por frases laudatorias que dedico á mi querida Patria y que aprecio en todos su valor.

“Todos sabeis el importantísimo papel que desempeñó España en el descubrimiento de este Continente al que aportó su civilización sin reparar en sacrificios de ninguna clase.

“Nadie de los presentes ignora que los primeros trabajos de exploración de este territorio lo realizaron los Españoles de los cuales merecen especial mención, Ponce de Leon, y Hernando de Soto que descubrió el Misisipi y que no era ningun aventurero como erroneamente lo califican, algunos sino el Gobernador de Cuba enviado por el Rey de España para tomar posesion efectiva de estos territorios que de derecho la pertenecian.

“En tiempos posteriores, cuando la Lusiana pasó a la Corona de Castilla España se interese vivamente por el engrandecimiento y explandor de su nueva colonia secundandole en su empeño todos los gobernadores pues, aunque alguno hay empleado procedimíentos equivocados, no puede imputarsele el error á España, coadyuvando á la acción oficial ciudadanos tan ilustres como Don Andrés de Almonester y Rojas que reedificó á sus expensas la Catedral de San Luis destruida por un incendio, fundó el Hospital de Caridad de San Carlos al que dotó de rentas, el Hospital de leprosos, el convento y escuela de las Ursulinas, el edificio del Tribunal. Y prueba de que la administración española fué apreciada en mucho por los naturales del pais que varias calles de Nueva Orleans ostentan los nombres de sus Gobernadores haciendo memorables los de Ulloa, O'Reilly, Unzaga, Galvez, Miró, Carondelet, Gayoso y Salcedo. Y si aun esto no fuese bastante prueba, ahí está la contestación dada por los criollos franceses al mensaje que les dirigió el ultimo Gobernador Francés Mr. Laussat, ‘aunque nos alegramos de hacernos ciudadanos franceses no tenemos salvo rara excepción que ya alguna del trato recibido de los Gobernadores españoles añadiendo’ dejad á los españoles gozar tranquilamente de las propiedades que adquirieron en este suelo y dejadnos compartir con ellos como hermanos las bendiciones de nuestra situación.’

“Aunque á España ya no le ligan con America otros vinculos que los de caracter etnico y moral no por eso mira con indiferencia



á las que fueron sus provincias ó colonias; pues así como una madre siempre está atenta al porvenir de sus hijos aunque estos se hallen emancipados la España se interesa siempre por la suerte de los territorios en que dominó, participando de sus alegrías y de sus aflicciones.

“Hoy que la Luisiana conmemora una fecha que ella considera gloriosa para su historia, España se asocia á su alegría y satisfacción haciendo fervientes votos por su prosperidad y engrandecimiento como los hace tambien por la felicidad de la gran República á la que se halla unida.

“He dicho.”

Mr. C. F. Claiborne, bearing a name of historic significance, fittingly responded to the toast, “Louisiana of the Past,” as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is not through any fitness of mine that I have had the honor of being asked to answer this toast, but as a compliment to the name I have inherited, which forms a connecting link between “Louisiana in the Past” and “Louisiana in the Present.”

It is not my purpose in bidding you turn your thoughts back to the latter part of the seventeenth century to take you down the Mississippi River with Marquette and La Salle in 1682, nor to make you follow the intrepid Iberville and Bienville, and Sauvolle in 1699 through the tangled forests and trackless swamps of Louisiana or over the Indian trail, until they settled in New Orleans in 1718. I fear the Odyssey of their adventures and trials, their privations and perils would recall too vividly their sufferings, and mar your enjoyment of the good things before you; but I mention their names only in order that you may recall their bravery and their fortitude. These gallant sons of a most chivalrous country carried at their head the Cross, as the emblem of Divine sanction, and held forth the white banner of Louis XIV as the representative of civilization and of temporal power. They forged their way ahead, and neither floods, nor storms, nor famine, nor pestilence, nor the poisoned arrows of hostile savages, nor the seductive charms of Indian maidens, could arrest them, until they had conquered and claimed the territory for their beloved France and named it after their “Great King.” But their exploits were to be another’s gains. It was ever thus. *Sic vos, non vobis*, it is not for you, birds, that



you build nests, nor for you, lambs, that you grow your fleece, nor for you, bees, that you distil your honey; *Sic vos, non vobis*, it was not for your country, gallant children of France, that you suffered and died, that you discovered and explored, and conquered the vast territory of Louisiana bounded on the East by the Mississippi River; on the North by the British possessions, on the West by the Rocky Mountains, and on the South by the Mexican possessions and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1762 your King made a simulated sale of it to Spain, and the French chevalier yielded to the Spanish hidalgo. In 1803 the United States extended its hand and received the transfer of it for a mess of porridge. The tri-color of France was dropped, and, as it descended, abundant tears trickled down the cheeks of strong men who had never wept before. But though the authority of France existed no more, it left behind as a legacy to the colonists, its liberal religion, its euphonic language, the sweet fragrance of its polite manners, its wise laws regulating the civil relations of the citizen, and a deep-seated love for the mother country. You might as well have tried to pluck the Rocky Mountains from their roots, or to drain the Mississippi River to its bed, as to have robbed the Louisianians of this heritage. They did not take kindly to the flaxen-haired and blue-eyed Saxon neighbors. But as each ox-eyed daughter of Spain or France pledged her troth to "love, honor and obey" some blue-eyed hero, the black and blue mingled in cordial harmony. From this union of hearts sprang a communion of thoughts and of interests that brought prosperity and progress to the infant colony. It grew with rapid strides, until in April, 1812, just one hundred years ago, it was fully emancipated, relieved from the tutorship and disabilities that attend a Territory and invested with all the authority and privileges of a State, with power not only to administer her own affairs and select her own officers, but to participate in making the laws that were to govern her elder sister States of the Union.

But the State of 1812 was to the State of 1912 even as the one-story, tile-roofed tenement at the corner of Chartres and Ursulines is to the Whitney Bank Building, eleven stories high. Its population was in the thousands, its agricultural products consisted of a few bags of corn, indigo and some sugar cane; its commerce was carried over the Mississippi River in boats propelled by human energy or the unreliable winds; the means of travel by land were



by ox teams into which the women and children were huddled and around which the men walked; a message was communicated by a man on horseback; the blackness of night was tempered by a candle or a smoking lamp; everything was frugal, primitive, slow and simple. But now began to shine upon the youthful State the genial sun of American Institutions; those institutions which guarantee free scope to the intellectual and physical efforts of the citizen and give every man a chance. Like an acorn planted in fertile soil, it sprouted and grew, and spread its wide and heavy limbs until it became the great State of 1860. Its prosperity and wealth attracted admiration; it became a leader in education, refinement, and manners. Its public men were noted for their wisdom and learning.

I remember well the massive oratory of William Hunt, the Ciceronian eloquence of Randell Hunt, the graceful manner and melodious voice of Spofford and of Randolph, the logic of John A. Campbell and Thomas J. Semmes, the force of Soulé, Dufour, and Roselius, and many other distinguished citizens. All that is left of them to-day is their name upon their tombstone.

But in 1860, the sun of our prosperity was obscured by the clouds of war. The tempest of a great conflict broke out and raged for four long years. The flash of the rifle, the roar of the cannon, the yells of the victors, the groans of the conquered, spread terror over the land. Those discordant sounds meant blood and death upon the battlefield, and want and despair at home. If our soldiers had fought the enemy alone, they might have conquered; but the question of slavery and humanity was involved in the titantic struggle which seemed to array civilization and even Providence itself against them. Humanity and the Union won; Louisiana lost. But when the smoke of battle had floated afar, and the rumbling sounds of war had died away, we came to the conclusion that though victory was theirs, the advantage was ours.

Louisiana did not recover at once from the long conflict. But even as unhealthy humors remain in the human system after a morbid fever of long duration and afterwards break out so the poison of Reconstruction afflicted our land for a full decade after peace.

But then arose DeBlanc, Nicholls, Ogden, Michel, Fortier and the heroes of September 14th, 1874, who swept away the enemies of our body politic.



Louisiana then shook off the sad memories of the war and of Reconstruction, and bent her energies in gathering from the earth those crops of sugar, cotton and rice, which were to make her again prosperous and wealthy. Today she is happy that the country is chrystalized into one, powerful, indivisible and imperishable. Among the stars that are set in the banner of the Republic none shines more proudly, more brilliantly nor more faithfully than that one which represents Louisiana. *Non sibi, sed suis.*

Rev. Antonio Huot, of Quebec, Canada, professor in Laval University, responded to the toast, "The Historical Relation of Quebec to New Orleans."

M. le président, Monseigneur, Messieurs:—Sir Francis Langebin, lieutenant-gouverneur de la Province de Québec, et M. N. Drouin, maire de Québec, devaient être ici ce soir et prendre la parole.

Malheureusement empêchés, c'est à votre humble serviteur que M. Fortier a bien voulu confier ce redoutable honneur de représenter le Canada.

Le Canada ne peut pas rester indifférent au souvenir des grands événements historiques de la Louisiane. Il n'y a pas un Etat de cette république dont l'histoire ait été aussi intimement liée à celle de notre pays que cette belle, riche et féconde Louisiane. Au XVII et au XVIII siècle, en effet, la Louisiane était la soeur du Canada. Tous les deux sont nés à l'ombre du glorieux drapeau de la vieille France. Tous les deux ont reçu les suprêmes bienfaits de la civilisation chrétienne de ces missionnaires français, dont l'un des plus grands historiens de votre pays, Parkman, a loué si souvent, dans ses oeuvres, l'admirable héroïsme.

Le Canada a donné à la Louisiane deux de ses plus illustres enfants, D'Iberville et Bienville; D'Iberville, qui en 1699, jetait les bases du premier établissement fondé sur le sol louisianais par des hommes de race blanche; Bienville, qui en 1718, marquait, ici même, l'emplacement de cette Nouvelle-Orléans, si renommée aujourd'hui pour sa générosité, sa culture et le charme de sa société, en même temps que pour les progrès remarquables qu'elle ne cesse de faire dans le commerce et l'industrie, grâce à l'intelligence et à l'énergie de ses citoyens.

Rien, il me semble, ne peut nous faire mieux comprendre

jusqu'à quel point étaient unis la Louisiane et le Canada, au XVIII^e siècle, que de rappeler ce fait; que les deux pays ont eu, tour à tour, le même gouverneur, le marquis de Vaudreuil; celui-là même que vos historiens appellent: "le beau marquis."

Enfin, messieurs, c'est chez vous que nos malheureux frères, les Acadiens exilés, trouvèrent, en 1765, grâce à la généreuse hospitalité de vos maîtres, un refuge assuré. Le Canada ne l'oubliera jamais.

Aussi, croyez-le bien, messieurs, c'est avec bonheur que les Canadiens-Français suivent aujourd'hui les progrès remarquables de la Louisiane; qu'ils la voient marcher avec une fierté digne de sa noble origine, avec courage, hardiment toujours, malgré les épreuves, vers les destinées plus brillantes encore qui l'attendent.

Pour vous, Messieurs, et cela ne fait aucun doute, la Nouvelle-Orléans est la Reine du Mississippi. Son site sur ce fleuve géant, au bas de cette immense et fertile vallée, est unique; son port est l'un des plus beaux, des mieux protégés et des mieux outillés, du monde entier. Vraiment, l'avenir de cette ville ne peut être que magnifique,—et c'est avec plaisir que les Canadiens Français, en attendant la joie qu'ils auront le 24 juin prochain, de saluer au Congrès de la langue française de Québec le représentant de cet état, votre distingué président M. Alcée Fortier, et tous les Louisianais qui voudront bien l'accompagner; c'est avec plaisir que tous mes compatriotes disent, ce soir, avec nous:

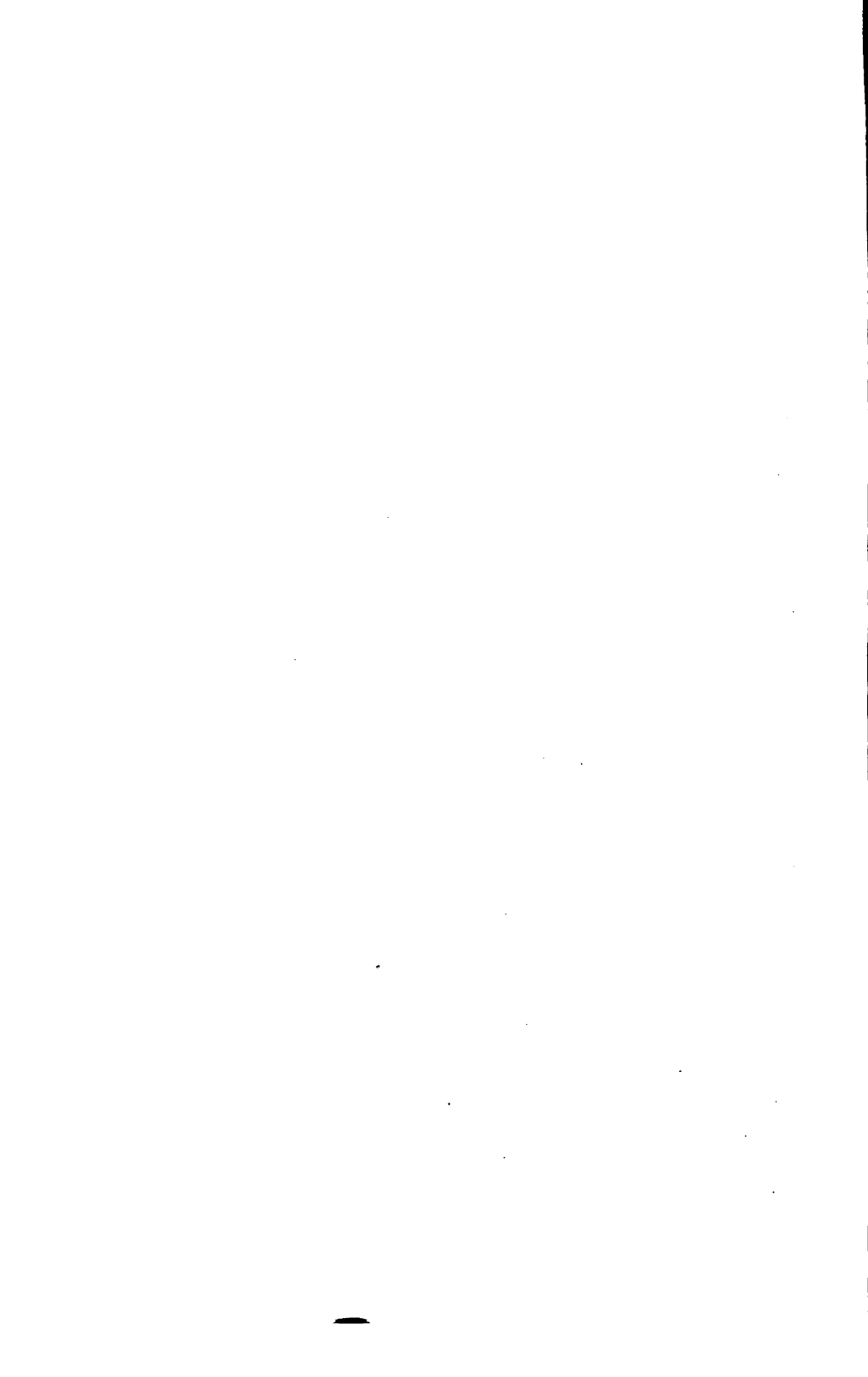
Vive la Reine du Mississippi! Vive la Louisiane!

Je vous prie Mesdames et Messieurs de boire aux relations de bon voisinage et d'excellente amitié qui doivent toujours régner entre les Etats-Unis et le Canada.

Senor Ricardo Arias, Minister of Panama at Washington, made a very felicitous address, in acknowledgement of the toast to "Latin America." He said:

Gentlemen:—Undeserved honor has been conferred on me, the representative of the youngest and one of the smallest Republics of this Continent, by being requested to respond to the call of "Latin America," and as every human action has its motive, there must be one in this selection which I have striven hard to detect until at last I believe I have succeeded, as I will later on expose.

Extending from the northern boundary of Mexico to Cape Horn and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with its many thou-



sands of miles of coast open to navigation the whole year around and free from treacherous icebergs, with its many natural harbors and its unsurpassed navigable rivers running from West to East, as do the mighty Amazon and the other large Brazilian Rivers; from North to South as run the La Plata and its tributaries, and from South northwards as do the Orinoco and the Magdalena, with its rich botanical and mineral resources, its fertile lands and its varied climates, most of them mild and many of them delightful, Latin America is today, undisputably, the most promising section of the world. It offers inviting advantages which civilized mankind is beginning to appreciate and doubtless the men, the wealth and the scientific energy of Europe and Saxon-America will go there in the near future in search of virgin and most profitable fields for their endeavors.

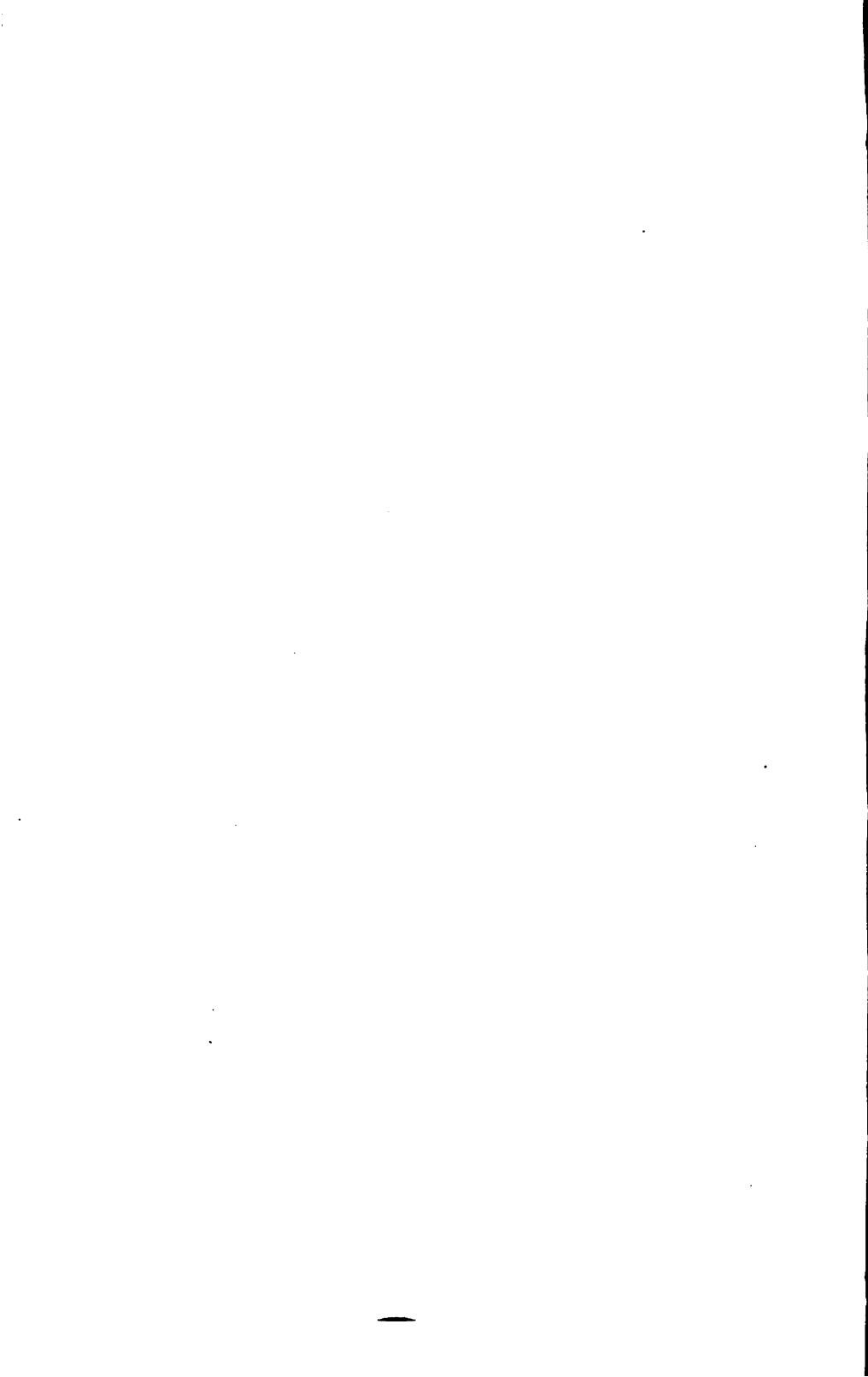
The strides made in this direction in the last quarter of a century are but a faint sample of what is to be in future years, and in this respect the twentieth century may well be called the Latin-American Century.

The progress of modern civilization in those countries has been retarded by unfavorable conditions that are unknown to their more fortunate northern neighbors; but the good influence of European immigration in some cases, the teachings of sad experiences in others and the extension of commercial intercourse and industrial developments, which are the most powerful and surest pacifiers the world has known, are bringing those countries one after the other to steady, orderly conditions, which are the main element of unrestricted progress.

Even today Latin America with its two thousand millions dollars of foreign commerce, is a potent factor in the trade of the world and its already named facilities coupled to its immense available area, nearly thrice as large as that of this country, give to it boundless future possibilities.

The world has been surprised at the wonderful development of this country, but progress is moving today at a greater pace than ever and will move henceforth at a speed yet unattained; therefore, the development of Latin America, once fully started, should be expected to move faster than that of this country in the past, and it will amaze the world.

\ The large improvements in port facilities, some accomplished

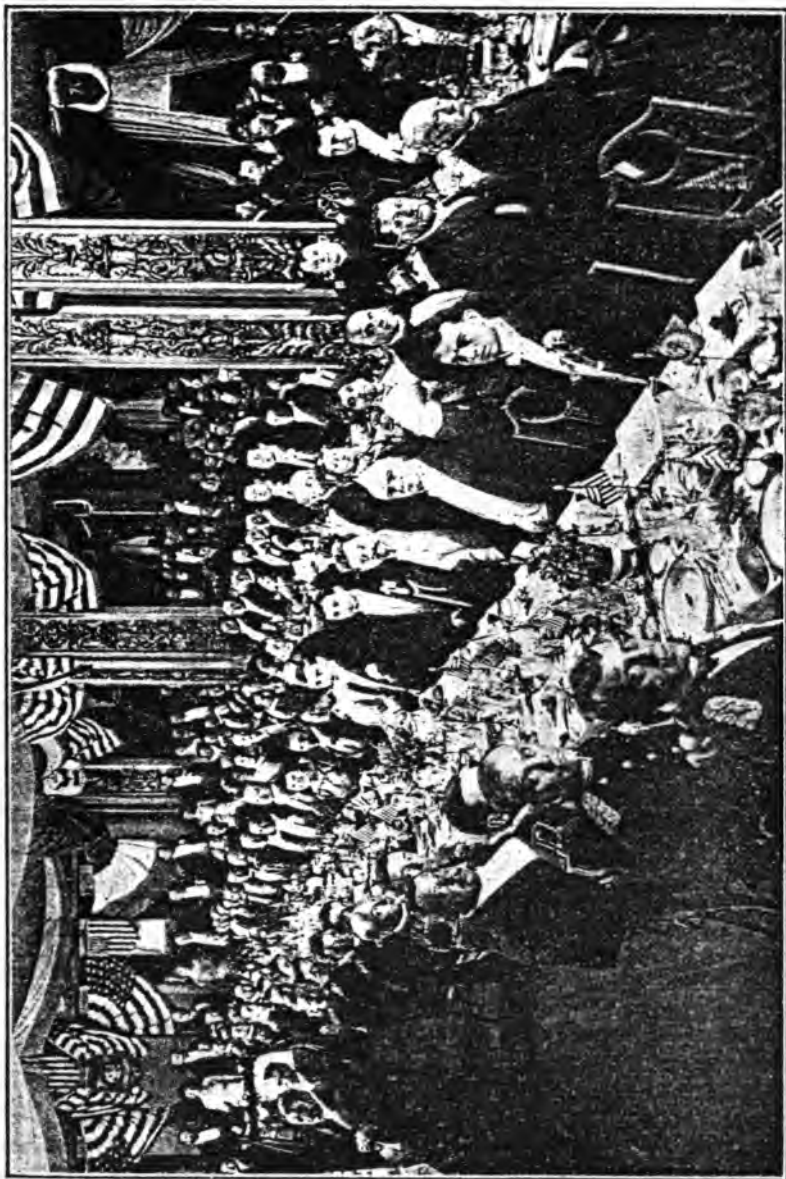


and some yet in the way of construction, in Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentine and Brazil; the construction of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, which has opened up the interior table lands of Ecuador, the Switzerland of America, that follows in part the ancient road of the Incas; of that of Northern Guatemala, to be extended into Salvador and other Central American republics and thereby bring them to the very gates of your city; of the Tehuantepec Railroad, the powerful rival of that of Panama; of the Chile-Argentine Trans-andean Railroad, that opens a shorter route by thousands of miles than that of the Straits of Magellan, and which has brought Argentine closer to the Pacific and Chile within short distance of the La Plata river, and which has killed the rivalry between these two progressive countries by the binding of the steel bars and by the closest ties of social and commercial intercourse; the nearly finished Madeira-Mamore Railway that will open up a very extensive rich country and will tap the northern section of Bolivia towards the Amazon and the other rival lines of railroad that strive to drain the rest of the seven hundred thousand square miles of the marvelously rich Bolivian territory, not to mention minor enterprises, are evident signs of the traffic activities of this last decade in Latin America and precursors of what is yet to come in the future.

I have purposely excluded from the above enumeration the great undertaking of the century, the Panama Canal, for this stands unique in its general, far reaching importance, as ample as the two greatest oceans that it will unite. It will remove within the next year the Andean barrier that divided the extensive West coast of America from the channels of European and Saxon American trade and that will bring it nearer to their terminal ports by many thousands of miles.

The commercial advantages that Latin-America will derive thereby, will not exceed in importance the moral benefits to be attained by bringing its inhabitants in closer intercourse with its Saxon neighbors, from which will spontaneously spring mutual acquaintance and hence friendship and love. The great trend of the world is to assimilation; even the Chinese have adopted republican government, similar to yours, and have definitely done away with their queues; in Latin America the assimilation to your ways and customs will be accelerated by the above mentioned intercourse and at no distant date the inhabitants of either one of





BANQUET AT THE GRUNEWALD HOTEL.



these sections will find themselves perfectly at home in the dwellings of the others.

The lessons that are taught by the canal construction are many and most important; the effectiveness of modern systems of administration have been evidenced; the most advanced engineering methods and machinery have been shown; the lock system of raising water levels, of which Latin America is much in need, will be there in permanent exhibition; but the lessons in sanitation have been, in my opinion, the most important and far reaching of all; these are being quickly learned by the Republics to the North and South of Panama, and even the backward port of Guayaquil has now, at a great sacrifice, secured a loan of fifty million francs to undertake its scientific sanitation; but the great victory of sanitary science on the Isthmus has been the practical demonstration that tropical countries can be made immunesly habitable by the white men of colder regions and thereby a very large additional area of Latin America will be opened to colonization by them. This is one of the greatest impulses that will be given in future to its development and progress.

The Panama Canal will be an everlasting monument to American energy and skill and it will command respectful admiration to your people from all the world, but specially from Latin Americans, who will be the more frequent and interested visitors thereto.

To this great undertaking the United States has given its wealth, its science and energies, but Panama gave something dearer yet; it gave a part of its own being, a section of itself; as the philanthropist who stands cheerfully painful experimental amputation for the good of mankind, so Panama stood with a sorrowful smile its partition in two, "*Pro mundi beneficio*," as our national motto reads. To this circumstance I presume I owe the high honor of addressing so respectable a gathering on this occasion, for which I sincerely thank you.

In this outlined bright future of Latin America the city and port of New Orleans is destined to be the greatest beneficiary in this country by reason of its advantageous geographical position. Great are its present and its immediate future possibilities, but these enter into the realms of the wonderful when the mind foresees them fourfolded by the projected Lakes to the Gulf Canal scheme and the practicable connection of the Orinoco to the Amazon by



the Casiquiare that will bring the Crescent City in direct communication with the heart of the South American Continent. A great demand will be made on your energies to grasp all these new possibilities, but I am pleased to see, by your present activities, that you will be equal to that emergency, for which permit me to congratulate you.

Captain J. H. Oliver, commanding the battleship "New Hampshire," said:

"His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, the President of the Louisiana Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the oldest of your sailor guests here present, I rise to thank you for the honor you have done us by inviting us to come take part with you in your high festival. We are glad and we are proud to be with you.

We have come to you in our ships, which, if you please, you will look upon as little skiffs belonging to the great Ship of State,

We have earnestly desired that we might worthily and whose building you celebrate to-day.

We have earnestly desired that we might worthily and acceptably act our modest part, mightily fitly represent the arms and men of the sea forces of the great Union.

The full and rich significance of the memorable event whose twice golden anniversary you celebrate now, has been clearly and eloquently set forth in words which have been listened to with delight. You could not expect, nor would you desire, that another less gifted should touch upon a theme already so richly adorned.

In that Union we have in truth a goodly and a glorious heritage. We fondly hope and believe that never shall any estrangement come again; that brethren here shall dwell together in unity forevermore.

We, your visitors from the sea, have now the great pleasure of being with you actually in person, of looking you in the face. Yet in spirit we have long been with you—we were with you long before ever we came here and long after we have gone away we shall be with you still. For over all the wide expanse of earth which is our home each to the other in sincerity and in truth might speak the beautiful words spoken by Ruth to Naomi. For we have one shrine and we are one people,





J. PRUDHOMME.

and it would be vain to entreat us to leave you or to depart from following after you.

The haughty followers of the Prophet, men of warrior breed who look towards Mecca when they pray, have a proud and beautiful saying, that paradise will be found under the shadow of the crossing of the swords. For to men of the martial race always a peculiar splendor attaches to the profession of arms. Of such are the men I have the honor of addressing now. Of such are the radiant maids of Orleans who kindle in those men's hearts the fire which alone makes possible any form of high achievement. As it was in the days of old, so now, you expect of your knights that they will keep their vigils and watch their arms and vow their vows. Sans peur ni reproche, like the chevalier Bayard you trust they will ever be. The high military ideal which you cherish, and which so cherished can never fade away; the pure military ideal, so finely exemplified by the Roman Centurion in his deep reverence for just authority and in his modest faithfulness; oh, you know instinctively, and you feel it in your hearts, that the grand military ideal is the one and only firm foundation of a State. This ideal is the fine flower that grows for only them that love it. Wealth accumulates and men decay, and too low they build who build beneath the stars. So it is written: This lofty ideal springing from lowly self-sacrifice, rises straight to a height of all the most high.

The hereditary ruler of a very great State who is reigning still, who in our day has seized and fastened upon himself the admiring attention of all mankind—a singularly gifted man, whose high and impassioned words have so often stirred and kindled the minds and hearts of men in all lands—speaking only a few years ago of a great and friendly nation just then baffled and bleeding from a dreadful war, said that the defeated nation had so suffered because it had forgot God. What are these words but saying again the psalmist's high and solemn words of exhortation and warning? "If God build not the house, they labor in vain that build it; If God keep not the city, the watchers wake in vain."

The secret of your hearts is revealed, and your ideal, the grand military ideal, shows clear and high from the towering memorial which here in your city in deepest love and reverence you have raised up to one of earth's grandest and best, General Lee.

And now to you, our kind hosts, ladies and gentlemen, I must



in concluding say once more how glad and proud are we, your sailor friends, to be with you. We should so love to feel, now and hereafter, that we have contributed to your beautiful ceremonies some little, however little, of their impressiveness and splendor.

The toast, "Our Visiting Governors," received a most eloquent and fitting response from Hon. Earl Brewer, Governor of Mississippi. In naming this toast, Prof. Fortier, the toastmaster, said that there is, at this banquet, the real article; two Governors: Hon. Earl Brewer, of Mississippi, and Hon. W. E. Clark, Governor of Alaska.

Governor Brewer's address was characteristic in humor at the start, and in lofty patriotism as he went along. He began with a smiling reference to the handicap he experienced while speaking from the platform in front of the Cabildo, when his speech on "Sister States," was interrupted by a conglomeration of noises, that prevented him from making the talk he had so carefully prepared. What with the music from the brass band, the shouts as the flag was being raised in Jackson Square, the booming of cannon, and the ringing of the bells of the St. Louis Cathedral, he was not able to say what he intended to tell the people of New Orleans.

"Well," remarked Governor Brewer, "all that got the best of me, and I had to subside. Now, as I missed my speech in the day time, I am entitled to two speeches, and I will deliver them. Will somebody please stand at the door and prevent anyone from leaving the banquet Hall. I will make one of these speeches in French because I have some things to say which I do not care a certain lady to understand, and that lady is my wife. However, if there is any objection I will waive the French and talk in plain United States language."

In serious vein, Governor Brewer spoke most fittingly relative to the necessity of educating the youth of the State in the history of Louisiana. This State should equal in intelligence any other State in the Union. Let us live and act so as to help in all things for the upbuilding of the Nation. The greatest menace to our Republic comes from demagogism and cowardice. Also from effete effects of wealth and luxury. Rome and Babylon are numbered with the events of the dead past, because luxury sapped the vitality of their national life.





J. D. D. BELLECHASSE.



"Remember, gentlemen, that our people must come back to frugal habits, to those simple things that make life longer, and men stronger. Let us be honest and square and just and right with the people, and our glorious Republic will last for all days to come."

Governor Brewer next spoke of the inequalities of life; that not all men are equal. There is an aristocracy in the whole universe. The stars are not equal in size and brilliancy; the stately magnolia and the humble violet are not equal in size, in color and in exquisite fragrance. There is an aristocracy among the stars, from the tiniest little speck to the biggest sun near the throne of God.

There is an aristocracy among men, not of wealth or of inheritance, but one of character. When your people shall realize all of this, the time will come for Louisiana to come into her own.

Mr. T. P. Thompson, President of the Board of Curators of the State Museum, replied to the toast, "Louisiana State Museum."

Mr. Thompson said:

"The institution over which I have the honor to preside is the product of the present century; while it contains the records and object matter of the two previous centuries, as they refer to Louisiana, it is only since our recent celebration of Cession of Louisiana in 1903 that the Museum has come into existence. The museum is the result in a great measure of the activities of the Louisiana Historical Society, and was suggested by an esteemed member of that organization, Mr. James Zachary, some twelve years ago.

"Like all great projects no one man is entirely responsible for its being. Dr. W. C. Stubbs was quite as much interested in the agricultural resources of Louisiana as Mr. Zachary was in the history. Their two ideas were joined for practical reasons, and the nucleus of the Louisiana exhibit at the St. Louis Purchase Exposition by the influence of Stubbs, Zachary and the Historical Society was brought back to New Orleans and eventually located at Jackson Square.

"Today after several years of preparation we officially open on the auspicious date of the beginning of the second century of the Statehood of Louisiana.

Is it not a splendid augury for the future prosperity and development of this favored section that her people are now aroused



to the sentiment and progress and grand future that the new century is to unfold, and like other centers of culture and commerce we are able to open today fully equipped an institution which we may all be proud to aid and support. I desire to felicitate the State through our Governor, the city through our worthy Mayor, and the Historical Society through President Fortier, for their magnificent support to this most worthy enterprise. And on behalf of the Board of Curators of the State Museum I desire to extend its hospitality tomorrow at one o'clock to our honored guests who are to make a historic tour of New Orleans, stopping at the Cabildo for refreshment and sight seeing. The hour is late and I will not detain you further. I thank you."



ALEXANDER PORTER.

RESUME OF THE MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

By Chas. G. Gill, Recording Secretary.

January 9, 1911.

The annual meeting of the society was held on January 9, 1911, at 8 p. m., in the Public Library Building. Vice-President Soniat called the meeting to order, and stated that President Fortier had gone to Washington with the Committee of the World's Panama Exposition, sent there in the interest of the exposition. Mr. Gill read the minutes of the previous meeting and they were adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Alcée Fortier, President; Chas. T. Soniat, First Vice-President; Gaspar Cusachs, Second Vice-President; A. T. Prescott, Third Vice-President; Wm. O. Hart, Treasurer; Chas. G. Gill, Recording Secretary; Pierce Butler, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

Mr. W. O. Hart, acting for the society, placed in the hands of Mr. Chas. T. Soniat a fine set of Sloan's History of Napoleon to be presented to President Fortier as a token of the appreciation of the members for his services as president of the society.

Mr. Soniat with appropriate remarks delivered the books to Mr. James Fortier, son of Prof. Fortier. Mr. James Fortier replied, thanking the society in behalf of his father. Mr. Samuel A. Montgomery, who had been selected to make the annual address on Andrew Jackson, was prevented by sickness from being present.

Mr. W. O. Hart read to the society a paper on the Battle of New Orleans, written by Mrs. Dora R. Miller of the U. S. Daughters of 1776 and 1812.

Col. James D. Hill gave an interesting address on the Battle of New Orleans and on the beneficial results to the United States from the victory. A communication was received from Yale University asking the society to obtain for the university a picture of the Hon. Thomas Slidell. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The meeting was then adjourned.

February 15, 1911.

The regular monthly meeting of the society was held in the Public Library Building, St. Charles and Lee Circle, on Wednesday, February 15, 1911, at 8 p. m.



Pres. Fortier called the meeting to order and Sec. Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Pres. Fortier thanked the society for the present, Sloan's Napoleon, given him at the last meeting. The society elected Mr. James P. Freret, Mr. S. J. Schwartz, Miss Kate McCall and Prof. E. J. Fortier as members. Mr. H. G. Morgan, Jr., chairman of the Cabildo Committee, reported progress. Mrs. W. S. Hart, of Chicago, wrote asking about the life of Josiah Baldwin. Her letter was referred to Judge Seymour. Mr. Rochester reported for the committee appointed to suggest repairs on old building on Chartres street, where Jackson had his headquarters; that the committee had succeeded in enlisting the aid of Mr. Denis, agent of the landlord. Mr. W. O. Hart read a letter from the secretary of the Perry's Victory Centennial Association acknowledging the letter informing the Centennial Association of the appointment of the committee of the Louisiana Historical Society.

Mr. Hart stated that he had secured photographs of a portrait of Slidell for Yale University.

The committee, Mr. Hart, chairman, reported that the Thackeray Celebration would be at Milneburg, on the night of the regular meeting in March. Mr. Hart stated that the same program would be followed this year on Louisiana Day, April 30th, 1911, and that Camp Beauregard would give prizes for competition in the schools, and that the successful contestants would read their essays on that day.

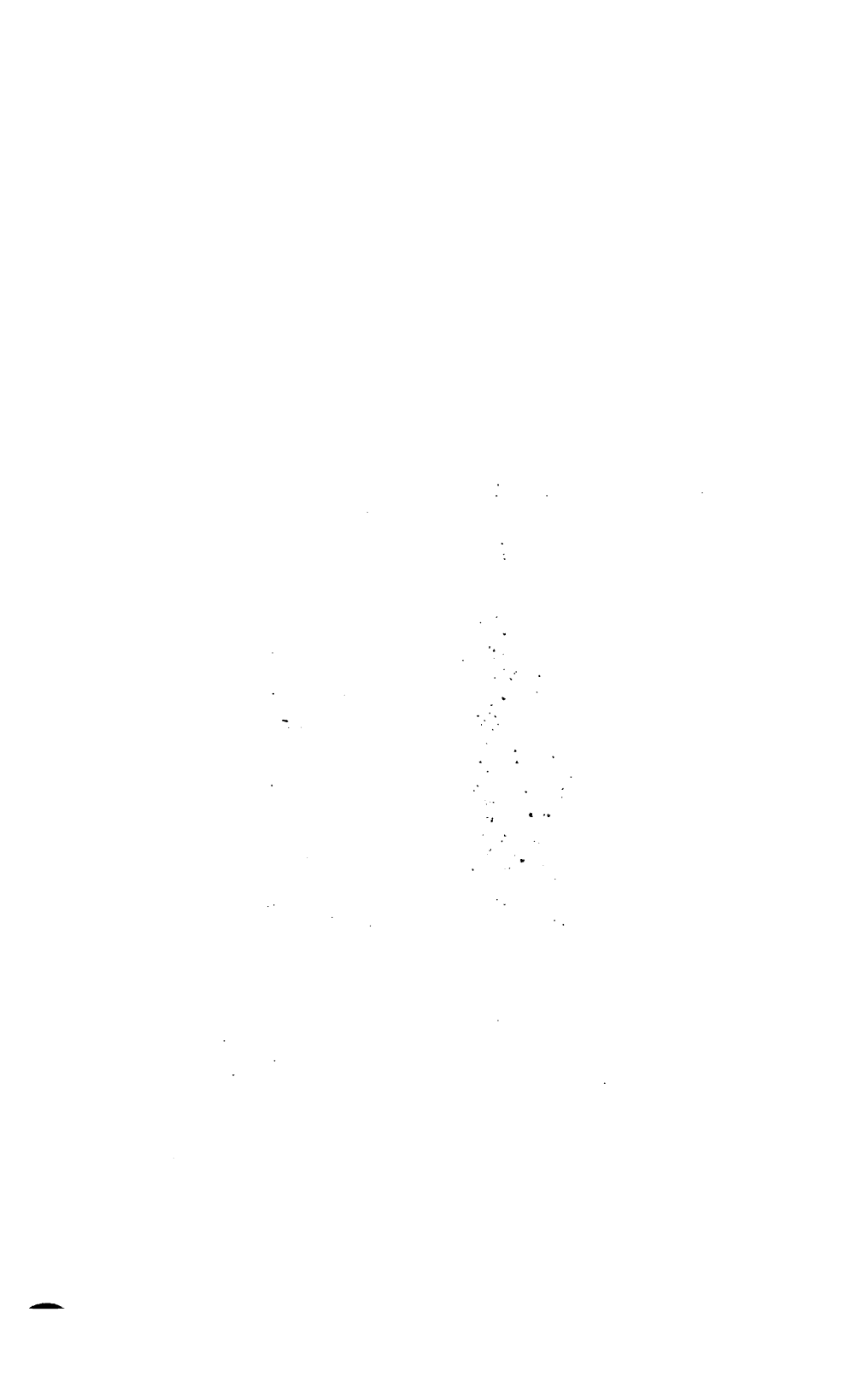
Mr. H. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., read a paper on Pierre Soulé, chiefly dealing with his life as United States Minister to Spain. The paper proved to be a most interesting and valuable historical contribution.

Mr. H. M. Gill read a paper on the "Battle of the Handkerchiefs." He stated that part of his material for the paper had been furnished by Miss Ellen Shute and the greater part he had compiled from newspapers of that time.

This paper with incidents of the Civil War was much enjoyed by the members.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Gill were thanked by the society for their papers.

The meeting was then adjourned.





JULIEN POYDRAS.



March 28, 1911.

The meeting of the society was held Tuesday, March 28, 1911, at Carrau's, formerly Boudro's Gardens. in Milneburg. Pres. Fortier called the meeting to order with a quorum present and stated that this meeting was held to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of William Makepeace Thackeray, the English novelist and writer. Thackeray visited New Orleans in March, 1858, and his friends entertained him during his visit with a dinner at Boudro's Gardens, Milneburg. So the Louisiana Historical Society had by resolution appointed a committee to arrange a program for this celebration at Milneburg. The program included a dinner, with music and appropriate papers and speeches during the dinner.

April 19, 1911.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the Public Library Building on Wednesday, April 19, 1911.

Prof. Fortier called the meeting to order with a quorum present. Mr. C. G. Gill, the Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting. These were adopted.

Prof. Fortier made a report of the Thackeray meeting, March, 1911, and the program was made a part of the minutes of this meeting of the society.

The society elected the following members: Messrs. A. G. Brice, Gus. J. Ricau, S. P. Walmsley, C. K. Chalaron, Mrs. T. J. Semmes, Miss Myra Kennedy and Mrs. Gus. J. Ricau.

Mr. Edward J. Fortier, who had been named to represent the society in New York City at the conference for a proposed Dictionary of American Biography, sent his report to the society. The report was read and adopted and made part of the minutes, and Mr. E. J. Fortier was thanked for his services and requested to represent the society at further conferences.

On motion of Mr. Rochester, seconded by Mr. Koppel, Prof. Fortier and Mr. W. O. Hart were selected as representatives of the society at the Iberville Bicentennial to be held in Mobile, May 26th, 1911.

Mr. W. O. Hart presented to the society a copy of the "Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Congressman R. C. Davey," and read a selection from Congressman Hepburn's speech.



eulogizing Mr. Davey. The society thanked Mr. Hart for the gift. Mr. Edgar Grima presented to the society a letter signed by Henry Clay and one signed by Edward Livingston, valuable for the signatures. The society thanked him for the gifts.

Mr. Hart donated to the society several newspaper clippings, one containing the account of a meeting of the society on January 31, 1848.

Mr. George Koppel was added to the Committee on the Steamboat Celebration.

Mr. W. O. Hart invited the society to be present at the Soldiers' Home on Sunday, April, 1911, when a portrait of Rev. Gordon Bakewell was to be given to the Home.

Mr. Frank E. Bernard read the paper of the evening, entitled, "Acadia, a Missing Chapter in American History." The paper was exceedingly interesting and Mr. Bernard was thanked by the society.

Mr. Gaspar Cusachs read some unpublished historical documents, among them one relating to Pierre Soulé, and another relating to Joachim Murat.

The society then adjourned to meet on call.

November 15, 1911.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Cabildo on Wednesday, November 15, 1911, at 8 p. m. President Fortier called the meeting to order with a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary and adopted.

The Membership Committee recommended the following parties for election and on motion they were elected members of the Society: Messrs. Emile Hoehn, Thos. W. Robertson, J. A. Prudhomme, Harry Sellers, M. H. Goldstein, L. D. Lagarde, W. J. Gahan, G. W. Luhman, Capt. L. D. Ott, Capt. P. F. Arroyo, M. H. Lastrappes, Prof. E. Lagarde, Mrs. John H. Henry, Prof. M. J. White and Mr. St. D. J. DeBlanc.

On motion made by Col. H. J. de la Vergne and duly seconded, Hon. Albert Voorhies was made an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. J. J. Rochester, chairman of the Steamboat Celebration Committee, reported progress.

Mr. W. O. Hart, chairman of the Judah P. Benjamin Centennial Celebration Committee, reported that the celebration would





CHARLES OLIVIER.

be held on December 16th, 1911, at the Hall of the Knights of Columbus, and an appropriate program would be prepared.

Mr. H. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., chairman of the committee appointed to prepare the Historical Room for the Society, reported in detail the work of the committee and their suggestions to the Society for further action relative to the Historical Room.

This report was received and referred to the Executive Committee of the Society. And on motion duly made by Chas. T. Soniat and seconded, the Society passed resolutions thanking Mr. Morgan, the committee, and the officers and members of the Board of Curators of the State Museum for preparing the room for the Society. Mr. Thompson spoke at length of the work done to arrange the Museum in the buildings and of the necessity of having possession of the whole building for the purposes of the museum.

Prof. Fortier reported that the committee on the "Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Admission of Louisiana into the Union as a State," had begun work to secure subscriptions and arrange plans for the celebration. Prof. Fortier also made a report of the Bi-Centennial Celebration at Mobile, where he had been sent as the representative of the Society. Mr. Chas. T. Soniat made a motion, which was duly seconded, that the books, manuscripts and documents of the Society be removed from Tulane University to the Cabildo. After a long discussion Mr. W. O. Hart made an amendment, duly seconded, that the removal be made as soon as practicable, and that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee of the Society and the House Committee of the Museum to provide ways and means. The amendment of Mr. Hart was carried.

Mr. Hart gave notice in writing of a proposed amendment to the Constitution and By-laws of the Society making the dues three dollars per annum, and Pres. Fortier gave notice in writing of a proposed amendment to the Constitution and By-laws making the annual meeting of the Society the third Wednesday of January, instead of the eighth of January.

Mr. W. O. Hart presented to the Society on behalf of the donors, Misses Jeanne and Louise DeLassus, portraits of Gen. J. B. Plauché and his daughter Mathilde, wife of L. E. Forstall and their son, Emile Forstall, and a portrait of General Carlos DeHault DeLassus. The Society passed resolutions thanking the donors for

the valuable historical gifts, and the Secretary was instructed to convey same to the donors.

Judge Albert Voorhies, who was for many years acquainted with the late Gen. Plauché, spoke at length on his personal reminiscences of Gen. Plauché. The Society thanked him for his address, which was most entertaining.

Pres. Fortier read a letter from Mr. Henry Plauché Dart, the distinguished lawyer of this city and a grandnephew of Gen. Plauché, giving certain facts in the life of the General. Pres. Fortier also gave an account of the life and services of Gen. Plauché to the State.

A picture of Judge Henry A. Bullard, first President of the Louisiana Historical Society, 1836, was given to the Society by Mr. Henry Lastrappes and the Society passed a vote of thanks for the gift.

Mr. Wm. Beer, under the title "European Light on Louisiana History," gave an interesting address on several works and documents pertaining to Louisiana history.

Mr. Hart, chairman of the committee to present the portrait of Gov. Galvez to the Galvez Telephone Exchange, invited the members of the Society to be present at 12 p. m. on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1911.

Mr. W. O. Hart, seconded by Mr. T. P. Thompson, moved that the Society act as hosts to the officers and passengers of the Steamboat New Orleans during their visit to the city, and that members of the Society pay \$3.00 each at the dinner to be given during the celebration of the steamboat's arrival, and that payment for the dinner to the guests above named be made out of the general fund of the Society. Mr. J. J. Rochester was authorized to incur said expenses.

On motion made by Rev. H. E. Gilchrist, duly seconded, Mr. Beer was thanked by the Society for his interesting paper.

Pres. Fortier reported that, as Chairman of the Committee on the Naming of Streets, he had attended several meetings of the Streets and Landings Committee of the City Council, and had succeeded in having historic names retained in some instances and many historic names given to other streets.

Pres. Fortier announced that the paper for the next meeting of the Society would be read by Prof. M. J. White, of Tulane University. The meeting was then adjourned.





J. N. DESTREHAN.



December 20, 1911.

Pres. Fortier called the meeting to order. Mr. H. M. Gill acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. C. G. Gill.

Mr. Hart, the Chairman of the Galvez Committee, reported that the portrait of Galvez had been presented to the Galvez Telephone Exchange, the program had been successfully carried out, the telephone manager from Nashville and employees from several other cities were present. He filed as a part of the minutes of the Society the program, a newspaper account of the ceremonies and a pamphlet issued by the Galvez Hotel of Galveston.

Mr. Rochester reported orally on the program of the Steamboat Committee, and stated that he would submit, later, a written report including newspaper clippings and letters descriptive of or relating to the reception given the New Orleans and her passengers. Mr. Hart stated that the city, through the Mayor, would give to the Society to erect as a monument, the former pedestal of the Clay monument. On motion of Mr. Hart the details of arrangement of this matter were referred to the Steamboat Committee.

Chairman Hart reported that in presenting the portrait of Judah P. Benjamin to the Benjamin school, Mr. James McConnell and Dr. Gordon Bakewell were added to the speakers on the announced program and that Judge Seymour presented to the school an autographic letter of Benjamin. A copy of the program and newspaper accounts of the exercises will be made a part of these minutes.

Pres. Fortier reported progress in the work of the Louisiana Centennial Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hart the ordinance of the Streets and Landings Committee changing the names of some of our city streets was made a part of the minutes.

Mr. Koppel moved the passage of the amendment that had been properly submitted in writing by Pres. Fortier, changing the date of the annual meeting from Jan. 8th to the third Wednesday in January. The motion was carried.

The Society received invitations to the opening of the Delgado Museum of Art and to the dedication of the library building of the New Hampshire Historical Society and to the banquet in honor of its donor.



The following members were elected: Mrs. Harry Sellers, Prof. J. M. Gwinn, Prof. P. B. Habans, Mr. E. Foster, Rev. W. W. Holmes, Messrs. S. A. Trufant, A. L. V. Vories, Wm. Kernan Dart, C. C. Duble, Stephen H. Allison, Rev. W. Slack, Jos. A. Wisong, J. F. Denechaud, Sebastian Roy.

Mr. Hart presented for Mr. J. A. Wisong the portrait of his distant relative (he has no descendants) Plocia Bossier, a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1811. Mr. Hart presented for Mrs. Hart a badge used at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary celebration of the victory of New Orleans. Thanks were voted both donors.

The papers of the evening were read by Prof. M. J. White and Mr. H. J. de la Vergne. Mr. White's paper, "The New Orleans Riot of 1851 and Its International Aspects," was very interesting. Mr. Cusachs and Prof. Butler added a number of anecdotes relating to the Lopez expedition. Judge Renshaw read the reply of Daniel Webster to the demands of Spain for indemnity on account of the New Orleans riots.

Mr. de la Vergne's paper was a very carefully prepared study of the genealogy of Chas. Frederick d'Arensbourg. A copy of this article was filed with the records of the Society.

Both gentlemen were thanked.

January 17, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society was held in the Cabildo on Wednesday, January 17, 1912, at 8 p. m. Pres. Fortier called the meeting to order and Secretary Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Mr. W. O. Hart made a report for the Committee on the Steamboat Celebration. This report was adopted and on motion made by Mr. W. O. Hart and duly seconded, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

New Orleans, January 17th, 1912.

To The Louisiana Historical Society:

The undersigned Committee of Arrangements for the proper celebration of the 100th anniversary of the beginning of Navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, beg leave to report that





H. S. THIBODAUX.



on Monday, November 27th, 1911, the steamer "New Orleans," a replica of the "New Orleans," the first steamboat to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, arrived in New Orleans after an interesting voyage from Pittsburg, Pa., from which city it departed on November 3rd.

On the boat were sixteen passengers, nine ladies and seven gentlemen, and the boat carried a crew of eighteen. Among the passengers were the President and Secretary of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, under whose auspices the trip was made; and in the party were other distinguished persons of the great State of Pennsylvania.

Your Committee, with other members of the Society, met the boat on the river about nine miles above the city and went on board same, landed with the party at the Branch M. King wharf, and then took the visitors to the City Hall where they were received by the Mayor. An elaborate programme, covering three days, had been prepared, and was carried out, and a copy thereof is made part of this report. In connection therewith, the thanks of the Society should be extended to those who did so much to make the celebration a success, and particularly to the following:

To His Honor, Mayor Martin Behrman, for the splendid reception accorded the visitors in his parlors at the City Hall, on Monday, November 27th, and for numerous other courtesies extended the Committee and the visitors.

To the Council of the City of New Orleans, for an appropriation to assist in defraying the expense of the celebration.

To Mr. J. W. Reynolds, Inspector of Police, for the details of officers furnished for duty at the landing place and at the City Hall.

To Colonel Elmer E. Wood, for his great services as Admiral of the Fleet in arranging the river parade which was a great feature of the occasion, and to Mr. C. C. Duble, who as flag lieutenant, assisted Colonel Wood in carrying out the details of the parade.

To the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, for the use of the harbor boat "Samson" by the committee in meeting the visitors; for assigning, free of all other business, the Branch M. King wharf for the boat, and for arranging a berth for the boat at all times free of expense.

To Mr. Tiley S. McChesney, Assistant Secretary of the Board



of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, for his assistance on the day of the boat's arrival, he joining our party on the trip up the river and arranging the meeting of the "Samson" with the "New Orleans," and the transfer of our Committee and guests from one boat to the other.

To Professor J. M. Gwinn, Superintendent of the Public Schools, to Mr. P. B. Habans, Assistant Superintendent, to Mr. J. M. Gore, Inspector, to Mr. W. M. Levy, member of the School Board, and to Miss M. M. Conway, Musical Directress, for the attendance of so many pupils of the Public Schools, notwithstanding the inclement weather, on the wharf on the arrival of the boat when patriotic and appropriate songs were sung to greet the visitors.

To Captain J. W. Bostick, commanding the Louisiana Naval Reserve, for decorating the vessels of the Naval Reserve and the firing of salutes as the "New Orleans" passed down the river.

To the Collector of the Port, through Deputy Collector L. E. Bentley, for the use of the Revenue Cutter "Davey," as the flagship of the parade, and on which Colonel Wood and his staff led the parade.

To R. W. Wilmot & Co., W. G. Coyle & Co., Mr. P. M. Schneidau, and the Bisso Towboat Company, for their boats which took part in the parade.

To the Era Club, for its committee assisting in the reception at the City Hall, and for a contribution towards the expenses of the celebration.

To Messrs. F. Vaccarro, J. Pearce, L. Fabacher, F. B. Hayne, J. S. Saxton, and J. Reuther for the use of their automobiles in conveying the visitors around the city.

To Mrs. J. R. Bonneval for the use of flags for decorative purposes.

To the New Orleans Progressive Union for the luncheon tendered the visitors at its new and magnificent headquarters.

To M. Jules Layolle, through Mr. Harry B. Loeb, for the delightful opera performance tendered the visitors, which was probably more enjoyed by them than any other feature of the entertainment.

To the Crescent Theatre through Mr. T. C. Campbell, and to the Greenwall Theatre, through Mr. A. B. Leopold for tickets to their respective theatres for the crew.





DAVID B. MORGAN.



To Mr. V. Camors and Mr. A. Duvic, for the use of their splendid boats, the "Cavalier" and the "Carmita," for the delightful trip on Bayou St. John to Lake Pontchartrain.

To the New Orleans Credit Men's Association, the Mississippi Packet Company, Captain C. W. Drown, Captain H. M. Carter, Captain L. V. Cooley, the New Orleans Board of Trade, and the Crescent River Bar Pilots Association for their contributions towards the expenses of the celebration.

To the owners of Kenilworth Plantation for the invitation to visit their plantation, which invitation the party was unable to accept owing to the inclemency of the weather.

To the press of New Orleans, The Times Democrat, Picayune, Item, States and Bee for extended notices of the celebration and the publishing of pictures in connection therewith.

To the owners of ships in the harbor, both foreign and domestic; and to the owners of factories along the river front for the whistle salutes given as the "New Orleans" passed down the river, it being impossible to enumerate all because their names are not known to the Committee.

To Mr. R. Glenk, Custodian of the State Museum, for the reception accorded the visitors at that institution.

To Mr. Theo. Grunewald, manager of the Hotel Grunewald, for furnishing us a meeting room for our Committee and for arranging the banquet in the Cave of the Hotel.

To Mr. T. O. Adams, and Mrs. J. M. Gould, for the beautiful music rendered during the banquet.

To Mrs. A. H. Gay, for valuable information regarding the trip of the original "New Orleans," and for a contribution towards the expenses of the celebration.

To Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., for invitation to attend house warming in their new building, which invitation could not be accepted, the visitors having made independent arrangements for the same evening.

To the Boston Club, the Country Club, the Elks, the Harmony Club, and the Young Men's Gymnastic Club for invitation cards furnished the visitors.

To Mr. Rixford J. Lincoln, Poet Laureate of our Society, for his splendid poem entitled "The First Steamboat on the Mississippi River," and to the Rev. A. O. Browne for his poem "Louisiana,



the Land We Live In," both of which were attractive parts of our programme.

To Mr. J. Lisso, of the Paragon Confectionary, for the facsimile of the boat in cake and candy made by him and which was the feature of the banquet.

The Committee, in conclusion, asks that copies of this resolution be certified to by the Secretary of the Society, and sent to each of the persons hereinabove named, to each of the visitors and to the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. ROCHESTER,

Chairman.

JOHN DYMOND,

ALCEE FORTIER,

H. M. GILL,

W. O. HART,

GEO. KOPPELL,

T. P. THOMPSON,

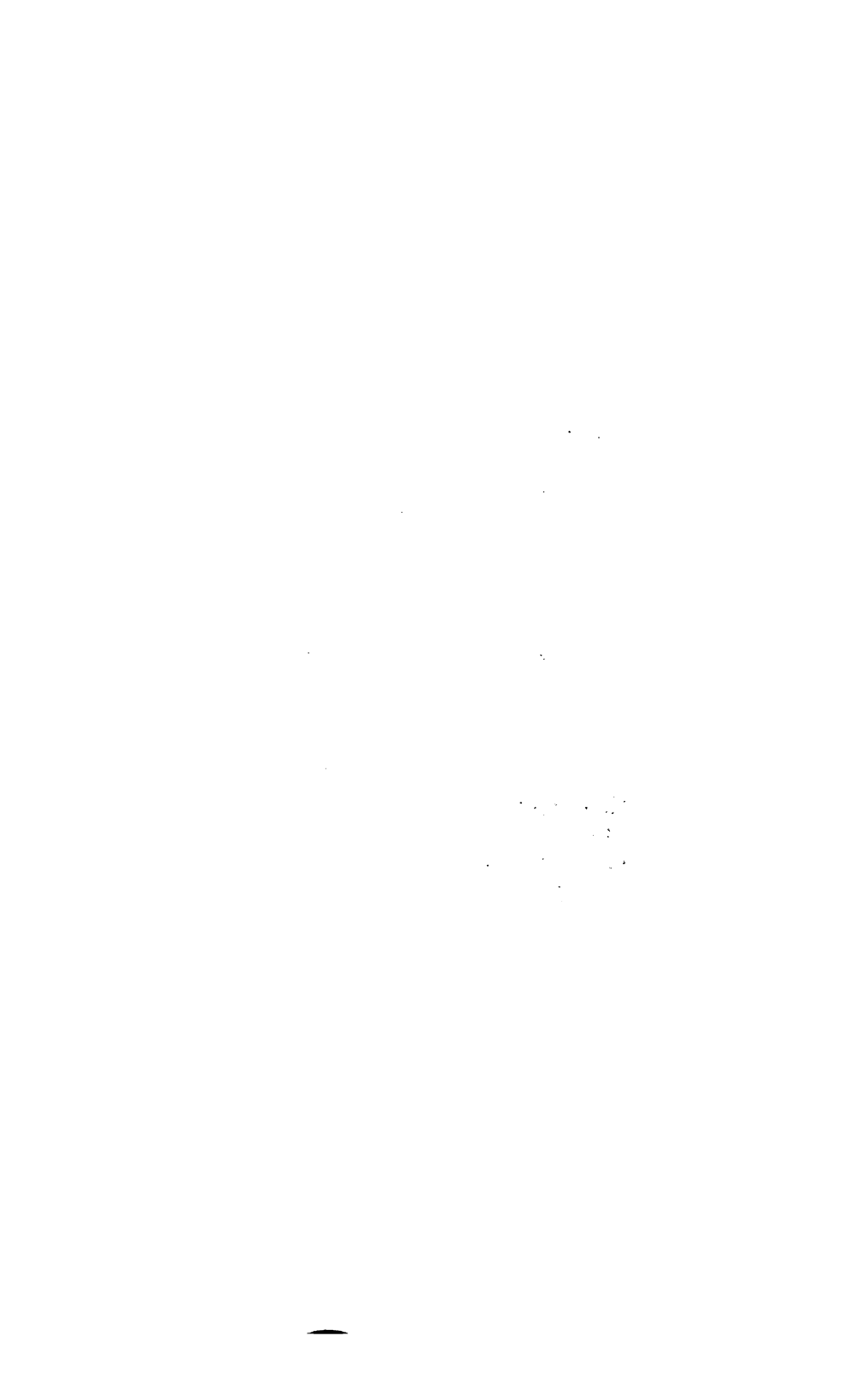
HARRY SELLERS,

Committee of Arrangements.

The Treasurer reported a balance of \$370.38 in bank.

Pres. Fortier reported in behalf of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration and told of the progress of the committee. A communication was received from the Forum society asking the Louisiana Historical Society to appoint a member for their advisory council. Pres. Fortier was authorized to make the appointment in case he deemed same advisable. A letter was received from Col. J. C. Sandidge of Bastrop, La., offering to donate Indian relics to the Society. Pres. Fortier was authorized to accept same. Mr. W. O. Hart announced that Mrs. W. W. Howe would donate to the Society a picture of her late husband, who was a former president of the Society. On motion duly made and carried the Society decided to obtain pictures of Judge Martin and Judge Pollock.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year and after due proceedings the following were elected: Alcée Fortier, President; Charles T. Soniat, First Vice-President; Gaspar Cusachs, Second Vice-President; A. T. Prescott, Third Vice-President; W. O. Hart, Treasurer; Pierce Butler, Correspond-





COL. ALEXANDRE LABRANCHE.



ing Secretary and Librarian; Charles G. Gill, Recording Secretary.

President Fortier was authorized to appoint the various committees. Col. James D. Hill delivered the address of the evening, an eulogy on the life and services to Louisiana of the late Gen. Francis T. Nicholls. Col. Hill was thanked for the address.

Mr. W. O. Hart then read a tribute to Gen. Nicholls by Justice F. A. Monroe and also a tribute to Gen. R. E. Lee written some time ago by Gen. Nicholls. Prof. Fortier and other members of the Society contributed remarks relative to the address.

The Society elected as members the following persons: Mrs. C. M. Daigle, Miss D. Gautreaux, Col. Alden McLellan, Gen. T. W. Castleman, Messrs. J. A. Harral, R. F. Green, Gus Gretzner, Loys Charbonnet, A. Baldwin, Sr., John McClosky, A. J. Cohill and Prof. Geo. Soulé.

The meeting was then adjourned.

February 21st, 1912.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Cabildo on Wednesday, February 21, 1912. Pres Fortier called the meeting to order at 8 p. m., and Secretary Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Mr. J. J. Rochester, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported, recommending the election of the following members, who were duly elected: Messrs. John Legier, Jr., Martin L. Costley, Sr., Wm. Pfaff, Joseph Given, Ernest Ricker, Chas. T. Starkey, L. E. Bentley, Sol Wexler, Louis Coiron, Martin H. Manion, Albert Toledano, H. H. Newman, C. Marshall, A. F. Théard, Dr. H. B. Gessner, R. J. Anderson, Rev. W. L. Childress, A. G. Stafford, W. A. Kernaghan, F. C. Marx, B. P. Sullivan, A. Rocquet, H. N. Pharr, A. J. Buja, Dr. M. E. Brown, Dr. L. D. Mioton, W. E. Fazende, F. F. Hansell, Robert Ringer, P. C. Cavaroc, John G. O'Kelly, Richard Lambert, H. C. Hailey, H. D. Stamps, P. E. St. Martin, Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, E. P. Andrée, Jules Dreyfous, Ernest L. Jahncke.

Pres. Fortier appointed the following standing committees:
Executive Committee: The officers of the Society.

Membership Committee: J. J. Rochester, chairman; H. G. Dupre and Col. J. D. Hill.



Finance Committee: J. F. Couret, chairman; S. Walter Stern, Frank E. Bernard.

Work and Archives Committee: Alcée Fortier, ex-officio chairman; H. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., T. P. Thompson, H. M. Gill, Pierce Butler, Henry Renshaw, Robert Glenk.

Prof. George Soulé read the paper of the evening, "History of the New Orleans Carnival and the Object and Purposes of the Rex Carnival Association."

A committee, Otto Walther, Dr. G. Kleitz, A. G. Ricks, Prof. Charles J. Ransmeier and Gus. Oertling, from the National German American Alliance, presented to the Society a picture of the late Prof. J. Hanno Deiler, for many years a member of the Louisiana Historical Society. Mr. Gus Oertling as spokesman, made the presentation speech, telling at some length the life, services of Prof. Deiler as an educator, an historian and a musician. Pres. Fortier accepted the portrait for the Society and told of the years of intimacy between him and Prof. Deiler as professors at Tulane. The German Quartette Club of which society Prof. Deiler was the founder, sang some of the German songs which were favorites of the professor during his life. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Prof. Fortier in German thanked the German societies on behalf of the Historical Society. The Society passed votes of thanks to Prof. Soulé for his paper and to the National German Alliance for the portrait of Prof. Deiler and to the Quartette Club for their services.

The meeting was adjourned.

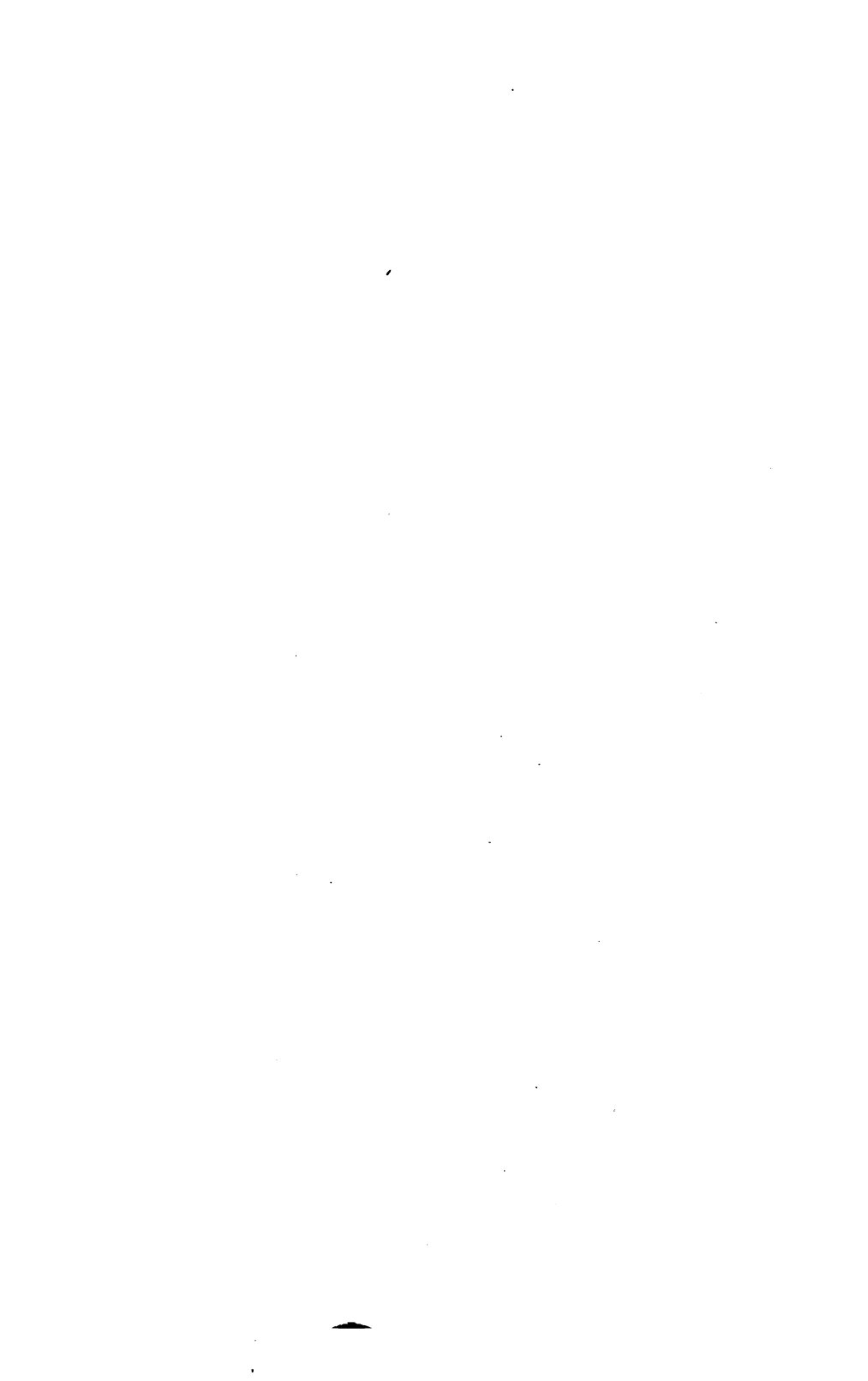
March 20th, 1912.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, March 20, 1912, at 8 p. m. in the Cabildo. Pres. Fortier called the meeting to order and Secretary Gill announced a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The Society elected the following members: H. P. Schuck, Miss Clara R. Walker, H. H. Marks, B. B. Myles, C. E. Allgeyer, Miss Emma Zacharie, August Schmedtje, P. S. Morris, George Augustin, A. H. White, James M. Thompson, W. G. Coyle, W. S. Dirker, F. L. Dusenbery, W. T. Jay, Ernest M. Loeb, W. R. Irby, Richard Lambert, G. Ad. Blaffer, Miss M. E. McNeill, Ralph Bézou, George M. Hearne, Prof. J. O. McGovney, R. Mc-





M. CANTRELLE.



Williams, E. A. Levey, W. A. Brandao, Rev. George O. Booth, A. S. White, E. M. Eiseman, A. H. Gay, Solon Farrnbacher, Dr. John Smythe, H. C. Elder, J. Wilton Jones, Mrs. John H. Henry.

Mr. Hart in behalf of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration, reported the programme as far as completed. Mr. Hart read an extract from the Delta of 1849 describing the laying of the corner stone of the United States Custom House. Col. Alden McLellan and Mr. P. S. Morris told matters pertaining to the building of the Custom House and Mr. J. Dymond, Sr., spoke of the foundations.

Pres. Fortier called attention to the fact that the only statue of Bienville in the city was in the Custom House and advised that the Society celebrate 1918, the 200th anniversary of the founding of the city, with appropriate ceremonies and that a monument to Bienville be unveiled as part of the ceremonies.

Pres. Fortier gave an interesting account of the lives of the former presidents of the Society, and presented their portraits, which are now on the walls of the Historical Room.

Mr. W. O. Hart on behalf of the Society presented a portrait of Prof. Fortier to be placed with the portraits of the other presidents.

For the paper of the evening Prof. Fortier gave a summary of the recent work of Henry Vignaud, on "Columbus," and read extracts from the book.

The views of Mr. Vignaud are that Columbus set out to find a new world and not to find a new passage to the Indies.

The paper provoked considerable discussion among the members.

The meeting was then adjourned.

April 17th, 1912.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, April 17th, 1912, at 8 p. m., in the Cabildo. Pres. Alcée Fortier called the meeting to order with a quorum present. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. J. J. Rochester, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that the committee recommended the election of the following persons as members of the Society: Mrs. Wm. J. Castell, Rev. F. L. Gassler, Semmes Walmsley, Jr., P. F. Aroyo, C. W. Drown, A. F. Norris, Robert Ewing, Paul Gelpi, G. C. Lafaye, A.



B. Booth, A. F. Livaudais, Alexis Brian, Mrs. A. H. Gay, James J. Plauché, Jos. F. Walton, Allison Owen, Edgar T. Leche, F. Hellwig, C. A. Stair, V. J. Gelpi, W. K. Nours, Miss Florence Loeber, C. C. Henson. These were elected. Mrs. W. J. Behan made a motion, which was duly seconded, that the Society appoint a committee to memorialize the Legislature of Louisiana by resolution to adopt as the State flag the flag now in use, blue field with pelican, etc.

The motion was carried and the President authorized to appoint the committee. The several chairmen of the various committees on the Centennial Celebration reported progress.

Dr. Y. R. LeMonnier delivered an interesting and valuable historical address on "Louisiana's Part in the Battle of Shiloh." The Society thanked Dr. LeMonnier for the address. On motion of Mr. W. O. Hart, Rev. Gordon Bakewell was made an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. P. E. St. Martin donated to the Society through Prof. Fortier some papers and documents relative to war times in St. John Parish, etc.

In answer to a request, Mr. Alden McLellan of the Beauregard Monument Association stated that a sketch of the monument would soon be exhibited in New Orleans by the sculptor.

The Society adjourned to meet the third Wednesday in May.

May 15th, 1912.

The Society met at 8 p. m. in the Cabildo. Pres. Fortier called the meeting to order with a quorum present. Sec. Gill read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted. Mr. J. S. Lowrey through Mr. Archie Smith sent to the Society two bullets found on the battlefield of Mansfield.

Mr. E. F. Pilie donated to the Society some valuable historical papers.

Pres. Fortier made a report for the Committee on the Centennial Celebration and read many letters and telegrams from distinguished persons relating to the celebration. The Society decided to place the letters and telegrams in a binder or book so as to preserve same.

The meeting was then adjourned.





P. BOSSIER.



OFFICERS' AND MEMBERS, 1912.

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Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, Second Vice-President.
Prof. Arthur T. Prescott, Third Vice-President.
Mr. W. O. Hart, Treasurer, 134 Carondelet street.
Mr. Charles G. Gill, Recording Secretary, 606 Common street.
Prof. Pierce Butler, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian,
2224 Milan street.

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*Deceased.



- Bezou, Mr. A. Ralph
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*Deceased.



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 Stubbs, Prof. W. C.
 Stubbs, Mrs. W. C.

*Deceased.

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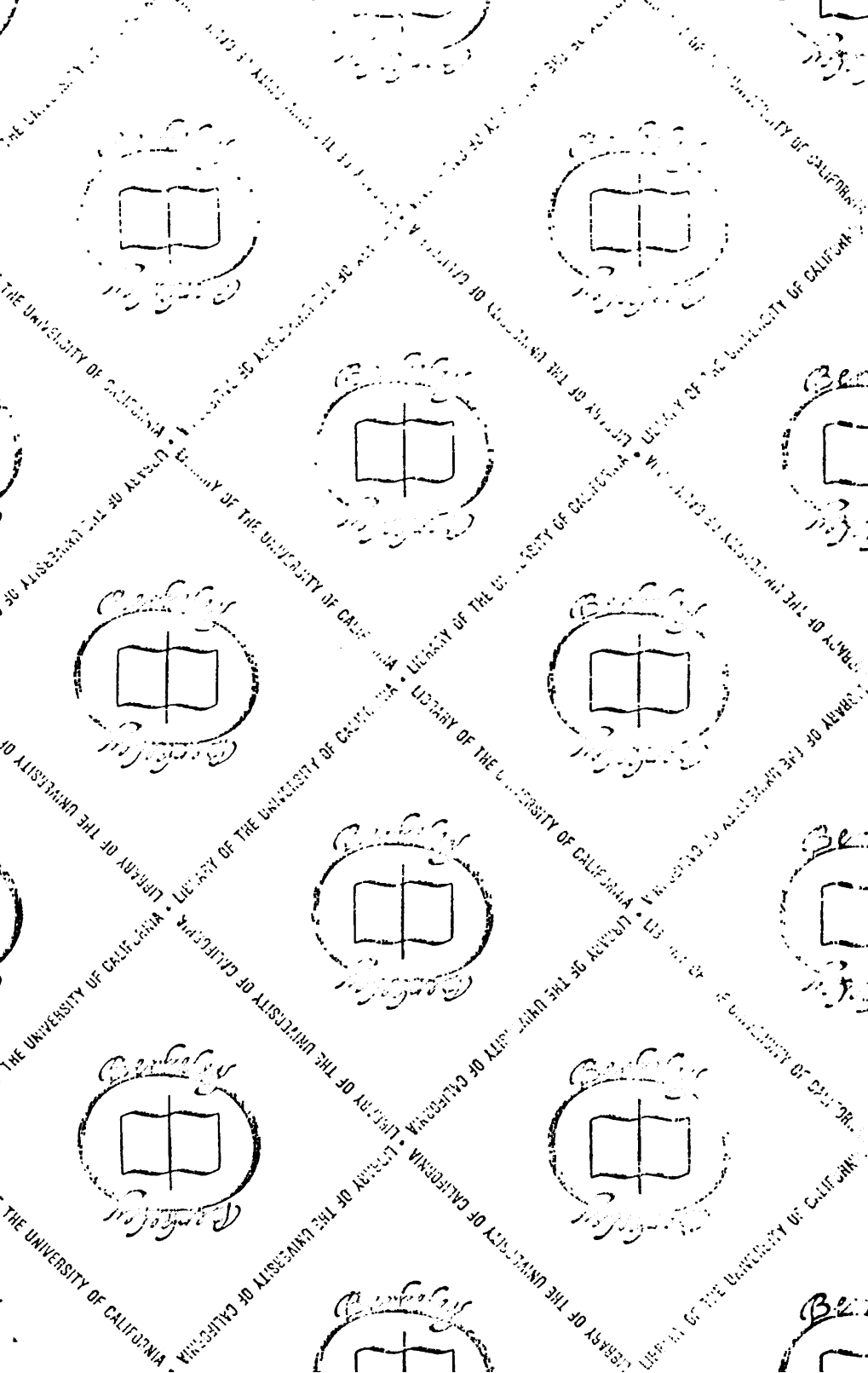
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